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MARYLAND DRIES PIN THEIR HOPES ON STATE SENATE

Prohibitionists Seek to Take Law Enforcement Control From Political Hands

Coming Election Will Be Test—Wet Governor and Baltimore Are Chief Obstacles

By a Staff Correspondent
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Maryland, with the exception of the city of Baltimore, is one of the driest states in the Union, and with Baltimore it is one of the wettest.

Baltimore gives a 45,000 majority to the Democrats in registration alone, has a vote of 250,000, and a population of about half the State. It is the center of foreign-born influence for beer and wine, and for the wet clerical faction.

The last state Legislature failed by one vote to put through an enforcement code. The Senator who controlled that vote, is accused of turning from dry to wet at the last minute. Now, with the election of a new lower House and half the Senate on Nov. 5, the whole question of law enforcement in Maryland is in the hands of politics.

Wet Democrats today are running against non-committal Republicans. The wet city of Baltimore will elect 12 more representatives to the Legislature this year than it has ever done before, and a majority, if not all of these 12, are pretty certain to be added to the liquor forces.

The figures in the Lower House are as follows: The present Legislature—Baltimore has 24 members and Maryland, as a whole, 106. In the 1924 Legislature, Baltimore will have 36 votes and the State, as a whole, 118. In the Senate Baltimore also gains two seats as follows: At present Baltimore has four out of 27; in 1924 Baltimore will have six out of 29.

These are the outstanding features of the situation. Dry leaders, however, are confident of victory in the State as a whole. Their great hope is in the next Senate.

Senate Has Chance
If the drys capture the Senate, they will have an impregnable fortress for defense of a new code.

Baltimore always was a liquor center, dry surveys show. Even when 19 of all the 23 Maryland counties voted out liquor before the national dry law, the city was a great distilling spot and had 1400 of all the 1500 saloons in Maryland. The saloon keepers and grog-shop owners of Baltimore today are frantically defying the law just as their fellows are doing in Philadelphia. Here, however, there is no Pennsylvania State enforcement code to curb them. Gov. Albert C. Ritchie (D), now running for re-election, is an avowed nullificationist, and has used the power of his office to keep the State in the ranks of those thwarting the will of the Constitution, the drys charge.

Maryland's peculiar political makeup gives a governor great power. As in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, the farm areas here have more than their share of votes in the Legislature, considering their population. This uneven representation has

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Mr. Daugherty Solid Against Bootleggers

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Oct. 19.—Two high government officials today struck blows at the outlawed liquor traffic, when Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, and George H. Ross (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, visited the White House and made comments on the prohibition situation in this country.

Senator Ross said there is no question that the country would vote dry, but some eastern states, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and several others, would vote wet.

When Mr. Daugherty was asked what would be in his address to the governors, he said:

"When the issue is between the Government and the bootleggers, you will find me siding with the Government."

GOVERNORS PLEDGE ENFORCEMENT AID TO MR. COOLIDGE

Resolution Adopted by Conference Amid Stormy Scenes

By a Staff Correspondent

WEST BADEN, Ind., Oct. 19.—Responsibility for run-running into the United States rests wholly upon the Federal Government and the states are powerless to stop it, according to a rerafted resolution passed by the conference of governors this morning.

The dry leaders late last night completed the redraft, which takes the form of a memorial to President Coolidge, pledging earnest cooperation in enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Only two voices were heard on opposition to the resolution.

"The new resolution," said William E. Sweet, Governor of Colorado, to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "contains a declaration that control of the sale of intoxicating liquor is in the hands of the Federal Government, and that the importation of spirituous liquors contrary to law is also up to the Federal Government, the state governments being powerless in this particular phase of enforcement."

The resolution also declares that observation of and enforcement of the dry laws is the primary duty of every official, and that the governors should be especially zealous in law enforcement.

The section containing an affirmation of the benefits of prohibition was eliminated because of opposition from governors of certain states where enforcement is lax.

Need of Co-operation

Before the session resumed this morning, several governors told the correspondent that while there undoubtedly was room for greatly improved federal enforcement of prohibition, the measure that would most effectively make the United States bone dry, in fact as well as in law, was the closest possible co-operation between state and national governments.

Though the dry issue was discussed

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"GAS" PRICE SLUMP CREDITED TO PRESS EXPOSURE OF TRADE

Official Believes Another Cut to Follow Soon—States Take Facts to Washington

Publicity on the facts of the situation existing in the gasoline industry, informing the people about conditions of supply and business methods, have been the most effective means in bringing about the recent 3-cent reduction in the price of gasoline in Massachusetts, according to one high public official in close touch with the question.

"What was responsible for the last decrease in the gasoline price to 18 cents a gallon?" this official was asked today by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Telling the public of the conditions of over-supply existing in the industry," he replied. "Also advising them that secret discounts exist and intimating that their protection lies in taking advantage of them by shopping around."

"But," it was pointed out, "the reduction showed a remarkable uniformity, with the dealers cutting three cents off the price at once. What has happened to the economic laws and to business competition in movements like this?"

"When there is a shortage of supply," the official replied, "dealers invoke the law of supply and demand to point out the reason for increase in price."

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ITALIANS REGAIN GROUND IN TRIPOLI

Success Attends Operations Against Rebel Forces

TRIPOLI, Oct. 19.—The Italian forces in Tripoli have completed several "mopping up" operations against the rebels, recapturing the districts south of Sliten and Misurata. The rebels suffered losses amounting to more than 400 men, while on the Italian side only a few native troops were wounded. Valuable assistance was given the troops by the Italian airplanes, which were especially effective in the clear desert air.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Italian columns in Tripoli yesterday attacked a force of 1500 rebels south of Misurata, says a Central News dispatch from Rome. The rebels were dispersed, leaving 440 men on the field, a large number of wounded and considerable booty. The Italian casualties were 10 killed and 50 wounded. Italian airplanes took part in the engagement successfully bombing rebel batteries.

COMMISSION RELIEVING GREEKS

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—Frederick Huntington Gillet, speaker of the House of Representatives, is in Constantinople for a conference with Admiral Bristol. The commission for Near East relief is now supplying food for 35000 Greeks here destined for Kavala. The conditions on the ships, however, are deplorable. The Turkish authorities are urged to give orders for immigrants to leave.

PLEA FOR MAINE LAW AGAINST SECTARIAN SCHOOL AID RENEWED

Senator Brewster Tells Sunday School Workers Issue Should Be Their Primary Concern

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 19.—(Special)—Urging the passage of a Maine constitutional amendment prohibiting the diversion of public school funds to any sectarian or parochial school as a necessary first step toward any movement for the provision of religious instruction for children, Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, a member of the State Senate, addressed the Maine State Sunday School Association last night. He said:

Within the past six months Bishop Louis S. Walsh, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Maine, has publicly predicted that within 10 years, as the State awakes to the necessity of religious education, we shall definitely adopt a system of church schools such as exists in the Netherlands, which Bishop Walsh has indicated as his ideal. Under this principle the public school funds are divided among various church schools, which the children attend according to the religious preferences of their parents.

Policy Would Be Disastrous

I think the great majority of the people of this State are in agreement with the adoption of such a policy as is advocated by Bishop Walsh would be disastrous to our unity as a Nation, and utterly in contravention of the fundamental American principle of the complete separation of church and state, and I think you will all agree with me, and that the Protestant people of Maine will agree with me, almost as much as I, that it is imperative that an amendment prohibiting the appropriation of public funds to sectarian schools should immediately be added to our organic law. This state of affairs has already been established. This will be the bulwark of our public school system—the great protecting wall which we must erect for our children against the encroachment of any and all religious sects.

Such an amendment lacked but a few votes in the last Legislature of the necessary two-thirds, and it should be our primary concern to see that it is passed by the next Legislature without fail.

The adoption of such an amendment, however, will not solve the problem, as Bishop Walsh has declared that the parochial school system of the Roman Catholic Church will continue to develop irrespective of the grant of public funds.

I think we are likely to see the development of other parochial schools by different religious denominations to which ever so many thousands of our citizens, apprehensive of the proper religious development of their children, will send their boys and girls. There are a considerable number of these schools already in existence, and they are increasing in importance each year. I feel such a tendency to be extremely unfortunate, as I think most Americans feel now that the public school system is the melting-pot of our Nation, where all may learn to share common ideals and common points of view, and thus alone enable this great experiment in democracy to succeed.

Law Adopted in Oregon

Many of our citizens feel so strongly upon the divisive effect of parochial schools that they urge legislation requiring the attendance of all children at the public schools. Such a law has actually been adopted in Oregon. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, however, in the so-called foreign language cases, has indicated a great probability that such a law would be held a violation of the constitutional rights of the individual parent.

In many cities and towns in America today—in one town in our own State—recognizing the importance of this matter, the school committees are permitting children to be excused from the public schools for a definite period every week to attend such religious schools as their parents may designate, where they receive such instruction as is provided by the church authorities. With such schools, the public school authorities have no connection whatever, either as to the courses of study, or methods of instruction. The Attorney-General of Maine has ruled that such action is entirely legal and proper and rests within the discretion of local school committees in our State.

Grand Assembly of Hindus Votes Unanimously to Lift the Ban Against "Untouchable" Classes

Special Correspondence

Bombay, Sept. 22.—The Hindu Maha Sabha (Grand Assembly of the Hindus), which held its seventh annual session in Benares recently, attended by about 6000 delegates from all parts of the country, after a heated discussion, passed unanimously a resolution removing the ban against the "untouchables" with regard to schools, public wells, meeting places and temples.

This result was mainly brought about by the tact and willingness to compromise displayed by the leaders of the reform party, particularly Pandit Malaviya, in overcoming the opposition of the orthodox section. Pandit Malaviya in the course of his presidential address, describing the miserable condition of the "untouchables," and their oppression by the higher castes, said:

"We regard ourselves as polluted by the touch of the very shadow of any one of the depressed classes, and we refuse them the privilege of leading a healthy, decent, civilized life, as long as, out of mere loyalty to their forefathers' faith, these 7,000,000 choose to call themselves Hindus. The moment they accept a different label, by becoming converts to other faiths—Brahmins, Muslims, Christians, or even (priestly caste) does not scruple to receive them on terms of equality."

"A few enthusiastic workers in the Sabha intend to arrange without loss of time to carry out the resolution in practice, and to take the initiative in establishing the rights of the depressed classes in places of public worship and utility all over the country."

FARM CHILD LABOR BAN FOR MARYLAND

Drive Is Launched to Amend State Law at January Legislative Session

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—(Special)—A definite move for changes in the child labor law of Maryland, which now exempts children working on farms, has developed as a result of the exposure of conditions made by the Federal Children's Bureau and published by The Christian Science Monitor on Monday, Oct. 15.

Dr. J. Knox Insley, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Maryland, said that the strictures of the federal experts would not be regarded as a reflection on his department by anybody who knows the limits of the Maryland child labor law. This law, as far as it goes, he said, is being enforced and has accomplished all that its framers hoped for. The law in setting the 14-year age limit mentions mill, factory, workshop, office building, restaurant, bakery, barber shop, hotel, apartment house and other establishments very definitely, but omits reference to a farm.

Those who have been eager to wipe out this discrimination have been met with opposition in the Legislature so formidable that they were apprehensive that to apply the law to the farm might mean its being weakened in some other particular. Now, however, as a result of the emphasis given to the conditions by the Federal Children's Bureau a definite movement has been launched by H. F. Broening, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, for a change in the law. He has important backing and the sympathy of many officials.

The school attendance phase of the subject also is to be dealt with by some change in that law that will have the support of all educators, especially those in the countries where, as the Children's Bureau points out, so many children lose weeks from studies to work on farms.

The school officials, as a unit in their desire to see the whole State on the same level as the large cities and towns, and up to the standard of most of the counties. The Legislature will meet in January, 1929, and a fight in behalf of rural children will be launched at once, with the backing of many groups of women who have committees familiar with conditions.

BRITISH DISPUTE BRINGS OUT MEDICAL INSURANCE FALLACY

Panel System Depreciated in Press Following the Decision of 14,000 Doctors to Strike

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The fallacy of the whole existing system of official medical insurance in this country is brought out strikingly by the dispute between the "panel doctors" and "approved societies" under Mr. Lloyd George's much criticized Government Health Act of 1912. This dispute culminated yesterday in the decision of a meeting here of 200 delegates from the "local medical and panel committees" of England, Wales and Scotland to advise all "panel" practitioners to send in their resignations to the local committees at once.

This means in effect a strike of a body comprising some 14,000 doctors against a reduction in the scale of payment made to them for attending 15,000,000 persons compulsorily insured. Under these technical terms is hidden a system so complicated that it is difficult to describe it briefly.

Roughly speaking, however, the position is that a state system of medical attendance for most of the British working classes is in operation, which is paid for partly by the worker himself, partly by his employer and partly by the revenues of the State.

This medical attendance is afforded by doctors whose names are inscribed upon an official list, or panel, who contract for a stated annual per capita payment—the amount of which is now in dispute—to afford medical treatment to a person insured when and where required. The administration of this gigantic state enterprise has been in part entrusted to certain approved voluntary societies which, before the introduction of the compulsory insurance system, themselves afforded to their subscribers medical, as well as unemployment, and other assistance.

GEN. VON MÜLLER TO BE DISPLACED; REBUKE TO SAXONY

Berlin and Dresden Temporarily—President Ebert and Chancellor Confer

Diplomatic Relations Between Bavaria and Saxony Are Reported to Be Severed

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—(AP)—It was reported here today that the dispute between the Federal Government and the Government of Saxony will be solved by the former displacing General von Müller, commander of the Reichswehr in Saxony, whose mode of procedure is said to have been too harsh.

This action, the reports add, will be accompanied by a rebuke to the Saxon Government for its interference in the politics of the republic. The Stresemann Government is also confronted with another unpleasant prospect, for it is reported to have decided to recall General von Lussow, commander of the Reichswehr in Bavaria, who appears, as it is alleged here, to be unable to withstand the domination of Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian Dictator. Such action, it is considered, is likely to meet with strong opposition from the Bavarian Government and thus increase the tension already prevailing between Berlin and Munich.

Although nothing has been officially announced regarding these measures, the Minister of Defense, Dr. Gessler, proposes to take in connection with Saxony, it is understood the Government has determined that the "proletarian hundreds" shall be disbanded by the Saxon police, and if the latter are not up to the task, then troops will be used to put the extremist military organizations out of business.

Diplomatic relations between Bavaria and Saxony have been severed. Saxony today dismissed its chargé d'affaires to Bavaria and announced the appointment of a new minister, whereupon the Bavarian Government replied declining to receive the new Minister as long as the Communist Party was represented in the Saxon Ministry. At the same time it recalled the Bavarian Minister from Dresden.

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The conflict which arose between the Reich and Saxony on account of General von Müller's ultimatum to the Saxon Government, demanding the submission of the Saxon Prime Minister to his orders is now to all appearance on the best way toward a peaceful settlement. In the case of conflict reports which permeated Berlin last night and in the absence of any official communiqué, what appears to have really happened is that both Berlin and Dresden are temporizing, and that neither is going to burn its bridges if it can help it.

A meeting took place yesterday between President Ebert, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Chancellor, and the Minister of Defense, Dr. Gessler, at which it was decided to change the tactics hitherto pursued toward Saxony. In the meantime Saxony's Prime Minister, Herr Zeigner, seeing that the Reich was taking no steps against him after the expiration of the ultimatum, sent a letter to General von Müller, in which he expressed Saxony's desire to come to peaceful terms with Berlin.

The pan-Germans yesterday circulated the rumor that General von Müller had been instructed by the Cabinet to proceed most energetically against Saxony, and to use if necessary the Reichswehr in dissolving the Social Democrat self-defense organizations, but this was afterward denied in high official quarters.

Bavarian Nationalists

"What we object to is not so much the dissolution of the Social Democrat self-defense organizations in Saxony—which practically have been dissolved already—but to the fact that the Government has taken no steps to dissolve the nationalistic organizations in Bavaria," a prominent Social Democrat politician here said to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

Bavaria is now on the verge of creating a new conflict between the Reich and itself by permitting Lieutenant Rossbach—the notorious nationalistic leader—to resume command of the nationalistic organization named after him which is stationed at Munich—an event which will be celebrated in Munich tonight when Lieutenant Rossbach and Adolf Hitler will speak publicly. The Reich Government and Gen. von Müller both have issued orders for the arrest of Lieutenant Rossbach for conspiring against the Republic, and the fact that the Bavarian Government closes its eyes to his presence in Munich is regarded as a new violation of German law by the Bavarians.

Chief Features in Germany

The Saxon crisis and the reparations dispute are the chief features of the developments in Germany during the last 24 hours. The vernacular press, headed by the official Zeit, carries long articles on the representations made by the German chargé d'affaires in Paris and reiterates Germany's inability to pay anything until something like normal conditions have been restored. In the case of argument designed to show that Germany is unable to pay for coal deliveries to France, sight is lost of the fact that Germany's action in abolishing the coal tax cuts off almost 5 per cent of the federal receipts which might be applied to these reparation purposes.

At the Ministry of Finance, the

World News in Brief

Washington—Completion of an agreement between Brazil and the United States, under which each country "accords to the other unconditional, most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters," is announced by Secretary Hughes.

Vera Cruz—The general strike that has grown out of the controversy between the maritime workers and the railway terminal employees, has continued for one week without prospect of a settlement. Trade generally is paralyzed. Hotels have adopted a neutral attitude.

Richmond, Va.—The American Society of Civil Engineers, which has closed its fall convention here, will meet next June in Atlanta.

Norfolk, Va.—Contracts have been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company by the Old Dominion Steamship Company, for two freight and passenger steamers, to be used in the coastwise service between Norfolk and New York. They will have accommodations for 322 first-class passengers and a speed of 16 knots.

Washington—Plans have been completed by the Navy Department for replacing the planes now used for sunnery spotting with new Mo-1 type, which is convertible into either a seaplane or a land plane. Delivery is expected from the Cleveland factory, now working on an initial contract of 30 machines, by the end of October.

Paris—The cost of living in France is increasing daily. Taking the cost in 1914 as an index figure, statistics for 100 commodities today give the number 331 against 285 for the corresponding period last year, and there seems no reason why this will not reach the previous high water mark of 370, which was attained at the end of 1919. The index figure for 20 footcandle-type now stands at 333. Coal which cost 45 francs a ton in 1914 now sells for 270 francs, while shoes have risen from 18 to 72 francs a pair.

Mexico City—Adolfo de la Huerta, former Minister of Finance, announces that he has decided to place before the Mexican people the decision as to whether he shall become a candidate for the presidency.

Brantford, Ont.—A review of the prohibition situation throughout North America, in which he made the claim that government control of liquor sales, wherever tried, had only increased the consumption of liquor, featured the presidential address of Mrs. W. Pugsley of Toronto, at the annual convention of the Ontario Woman's Christian Temperance Union here. Mrs. Pugsley declared that obedience to the law should be stressed as much as law enforcement, and she predicted a bright future for the Dominion if prohibition continued.

Princeton, N. J.—The first document containing former President Wilson's views of the League of Nations will be published by the Princeton University Press on Oct. 22. The book will contain the views of Mr. Wilson as compiled by Hamilton Foley, with the former President's permission.

London (AP)—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Postmaster-General, in a speech at Colchester, emphasized the need of a sound currency system but denied that the Government intended to manufacture artificial money.

Buenos Aires—British and American meat packing companies here have decided to cease buying cattle for export, because of the recently enacted law compelling them to buy from producers at fixed minimum prices. The companies claim the law cannot be worked.

Berkeley, Cal.—Discovery of a new process by which fruit can be kept in a natural state for an indefinite period is announced by the University of California. The fruit is put up in a cold syrup of 20 grams of sugar to 80 grams of water and sealed in tin cans.

Vancouver, B. C.—Ernest Lapointe, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in the presence of many representatives of railway and ocean transportation interests and thousands of people, this week formally opened the Ballantyne Pier, one of the largest structures of its kind on the continent. The pier was commenced by the former Conservative Government and named after C. C. Ballantyne, who was minister at the time, and has been pressed to completion by the Mackenzie King Government.

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MARYLAND DRIES PIN THEIR HOPES ON STATE SENATE

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naturally favored prohibition in past years, for the farmers are dry, and the farmers nominally hold power. Fear of Baltimore's wet control is largely responsible for keeping the city's representation at Annapolis small. However, as the system works out, country law-makers come down to the capital more intent on serving the interests of their own small section than those of the State.

Their power is combined with that of other county delegations, and produces a system of political deals and the custom of trading support of one bill in return for support of another.

Governor's Influence

Maryland's politics, some observers assert, have been demoralized by such maneuvers. It is against this background at Annapolis that Governor Ritchie has fought a state dry code tooth and nail, and fought it successfully. The Governor can use his influence to cut down appropriations which country delegations like so much to take home with them, and thereby sways votes. The Governor sliced appropriations of certain dry representatives in half, it is said, at the time of the former dry-code fight, and held the threat of similar action over others.

Control of the Senate, if the drys can get it, will be a powerful counterweight to the Governor's power. Let prohibition win its expected victory there, and an intimation that law and order is the outstanding issue of the session will be put through at once. Then, if the Governor seeks to block law enforcement, he will find his own legislative program blocked in the upper house.

Running against Mr. Ritchie is Alexander Armstrong, the state Attorney-General. He is a wet, though the drys think him amenable to reason. The difference between the two is about the difference expressed in their respective party platforms. The Democrats attacking the Volstead Act and demanding state control, the Republicans offering a strong plank for "law enforcement" and not mentioning the liquor issue at all.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is active here, and seems to have influenced the Democratic liquor plank, which contains the same inconsistency about "states' rights" found in similar arguments of the association offered over the country. States that oppose the dry law, it is asserted, should have the right to nullify it because of their "independent sovereignty." When it comes to enforcing the dry law, on the other hand, it is urged that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the Federal Government, "independent sovereignty" being forgotten.

Drys Are Confident

In Maryland the Democratic Party in its platform no sooner declares that "each state should have an opportunity" to settle the liquor problem to suit itself, than it adds, "we feel that responsibility for enforcement here should rest on the Federal Government alone."

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has also issued a questionnaire to every candidate, low or high—whether in an administrative position or only a clerk of courts—asking his wet or dry stand. It will support those who check the space for "moderation" and "liberalization."

For all this, Maryland prohibitionists are confident.

The Anti-Saloon League represents 700 Protestant churches in Maryland. It is in fighting form and determined to win. Against the drys are pitted a wet Governor and two wet senators. There is no more enforcement code

in the State than there is at present in New York. But it is just this dry weakness which is counted upon to arouse the decent citizens of Maryland to put the State in line with the Nation's stand on enforcement. The dry counter-attack, furthermore, is being led by astute political students who are letting no chance slip.

The senator whose change of vote defeated the enforcement code in the last Legislature, it is interesting to add, is wise enough not even to try to seek office again. He comes from a dry farm constituency and has "retired from politics," he says, having "no further political ambitions."

DE MOLAY ORDER GROWING RAPIDLY

Ten New Chapters in State Soon,
Promises Mr. Clark

Rapid world-wide growth of the Order of De Molay was reported last night by Zoro D. Clark, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter, to members of Boston Chapter and a large number of visiting Master Masons, following initiation ceremonies in the Masonic Temple, East Boston.

"Ten new chapters will be instituted in Massachusetts within the next few months," announced Mr. Clark, who has been working in New England for the last six weeks in the interests of the order and who instituted chapters at Fitchburg and Springfield this week. Institutions at Worcester, Beverly, Lowell and Salem will follow within 30 days, he said.

Since its organization in 1913, at Kansas City, Mo., the Order of De Molay has spread over the world, and today has 1100 active chapters with more than 125,000 members, Mr. Clark said. The order is for boys from 16 to 21 years of age and stresses filial devotion, patriotism, love of public schools and free institutions.

BOSTON BROKER IS REINSTATED

Holding that John C. Stonemetz, Boston broker, "has been sufficiently disciplined," the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities today reinstated him as a licensed broker. Mr. Stonemetz's case has been before the department, and the courts for several months, the cases involving alleged fraudulent dealings in the securities of Mutual Divide, a concern whose stock was banned under the blue sky law.

The broker was recently found not guilty by a Suffolk County jury. He petitioned for reinstatement, and although there was certain opposition to allowing him to do business again the department has returned his license in the conviction that he realizes the serious intent of the act against fraudulent sale of securities.

FOUR EXPERTS ADDED TO PLANNING STAFF

A report from the City Planning Board on a comprehensive plan, with a 25-year program for street widening and zoning systems, should be ready by Dec. 15, or in season for drafting the necessary legislation to be introduced in the Legislature, Mayor Curley said yesterday in announcing the appointment of four additional experts to the staff of the board, and if the proposed plans are rejected then it will be for the voters to decide whether they will continue present conditions. The new appointees are: Glenn Hall, C. M. Herick, David Hansen and G. F. Rosenbaum.

"GAS" PRICE SLUMP CREDITED TO PRESS EXPOSURE OF TRADE

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price. Under conditions existing in many lines of business in the country today, however, there is an attempt to keep the law from working in the other direction.

"That is, when there is an over-supply every attempt is made to check the wheels against rolling down hill. The law of supply and demand exists but there is little tendency to invoke what the business man likes to call 'destructive competition.' What business needs in many lines is a desire to do business, which will bring competition back into its own."

Another Drop Hinted

In the light of the recent decrease, the return of Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, from the gasoline conference of the attorneys-general in Chicago, has increased public interest in the gasoline question. Indications are also found that another drop in the gasoline price is not far off, and it is predicted that a price of 15 cents a gallon is possible by the first of the new year.

Mr. Benton will leave shortly for Washington to lay before the Attorney-General of the United States the conclusions reached by the Chicago conference. The Massachusetts law officer was chosen on the executive committee of the meeting, which is charged with presenting a list of all recommendations to the federal authorities.

The conference voted to recommend, according to Mr. Benton, that the various state and federal departments proceed to make a searching investigation of the petroleum industry; that the states co-operate in placing evidence before the proper authorities that may indicate violations of law; that co-operation in enforcement be followed and that particular attention be directed to any indications of unlawful combinations or discriminations.

The conference concluded that the public welfare demands the conservation of national resources in petroleum. Therefore, it urges that attention be given to the most efficient methods of refining and distribution so that it may be supplied to the public at the lowest possible cost. Limitation of exportation when necessary in the public interest is suggested, as well as the enactment of laws that may be needed.

Attention is turned to the "gilded temple" method of distributing gasoline. On this point the conference recommends "that special attention be given to the prevention of unnecessary and wasteful increase and duplication of service stations and the unreasonable expense and extravagance which unnecessarily increase the cost of gasoline and other petroleum products to the public."

The recommendations include changes in freight rates; the making of pipe lines between states and in states common carriers; that uniform grades be established for petroleum products; that the legislation necessary to enforce these recommendations, and that a standing executive committee of nine be created by the conference to carry on a permanent organization.

STATE INSPECTION OF MOTOR CARS URGED

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—Removal of unsafe motor vehicles from the public highways by means of leg-

islation requiring that every such vehicle be carefully tested and passed by state inspectors before being admitted for registration is suggested by Robbins B. Stoeckel, motor vehicle commissioner, in the October bulletin of the motor vehicle department. It would also be required under this tentative plan that automobile registrants be called upon to demonstrate financial responsibility.

EXCLUSION FROM TANGIER CONGRESS RESENTED BY ITALY

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 19.—No official communication has yet been received by the Italian Foreign Office regarding the formula agreed upon by the experts in London, a formula that is to serve as the basis for discussion of the Tangier question at the conference which is to assemble in Paris on Monday. Nor has any invitation to attend the conference been received in Rome.

Resentment at Italy's exclusion is felt here, and the irritation against Great Britain, which arose since Corfu was occupied, has now been transferred to France, which is blamed for opposing Italy's participation.

The Popolo d'Italia frankly admits Italy's right to participate in the Tangier settlement. It says Benito Mussolini is not to blame if his point of view could not prevail. It, however, reiterates that Italy, on account of its geographical position, cannot disinterested itself in Tangier.

INDIA HAS RADIO COMPANY

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.—A company with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling has been registered in Bombay under the name of the Indian Radio-Telegraph Company, Limited. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Rajender N. Mukerjee, and Purbhottandus Thakurdas being among the directors. The objects of the company are to acquire governmental concessions for the erection of high-power wireless telegraph and telephone stations, with the right of carrying on such stations as a commercial telegraph and telephone service with the United Kingdom, the overseas dominions, and other parts of the world.

LAWYERS OPPOSE WOMEN ON JURIES

Messrs. Nutter, Parker and
Thompson Doubt
Feasibility

Three prominent Massachusetts lawyers appeared today before the special commission investigating jury service in general, and women on juries in particular, at a hearing at the Massachusetts State House. All were skeptical of the feasibility and advisability of inaugurating jury service for women.

George R. Nutter, president of the Boston Bar Association, told the committee that there were a large number of men now on juries who lacked capacity to weigh evidence and determine facts. To place women on juries, he asserted, would increase the difficulties.

Herbert Parker, formerly Attorney-General of Massachusetts, affirmed that woman's main interest was in the domestic field, adding that "there is a certain sanctity associated with the life of women that ought not to be invaded by jury service."

When Miss Edith M. Haynes, a member of the commission, remarked that women had to mingle with men in crowded street cars and subways, Mr. Parker commented that "it is an abomination, but it is not the mandate of the law."

William G. Thompson, Boston attorney, told the commission that too much emphasis in considering the jury system was placed on the criminal side of the law. He asserted that the whole tendency in this country is by majorities or organized minorities to try to put in jail those who do not agree with them.

In the opinion of Mr. Nutter, the problem of finding competent men for juries centers in the men who select them. He thought it might be well to notify men who were to be needed for jury service during a year, in order that they might see when it would be least inconvenient to serve. He opposed continuing exemption of

ministers, officers of colleges and physicians from jury service. Mr. Parker defended the jury system declaring that it had served well as an integral part of the governmental system. He opposed a commission to determine the special fitness of jurors, and advocated a compensation in keeping with the dignity of the service.

CANADIAN PREMIER TALKS ON NATIONHOOD

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking at a Canadian club dinner given in his honor last night, referred to the Empire as a community of nations in which each should have free opportunity to express its own national life. The greater this freedom, he said, the greater would be the confidence and pride of the various states in the empire as a whole.

Referring to the halibut fisheries treaty between the United States and Canada, Mr. King argued that the agreement was of concern only to those two countries and that in having it signed by the Canadian Minister of Fisheries there had not been the slightest intention to show any discourtesy to the British Ambassador at Washington. He then continued:

We feel that, so far as domestic affairs are concerned, we have full right to self-government. We feel that in regard to matters of trade and tariff we have the right to negotiate with our neighbors or with any country. It did not take away from the prestige of the British Crown that a Canadian minister should have authority from the Crown to sign with a plenipotentiary power on a matter that related exclusively to his own country.

COAL MINERS DROP WORK

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 19.—Three thousand anthracite miners were on strike today in the Pittston district of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. No. 6 collieries, employing 3000 workers, were idle over the refusal of a foreman to hire a driver boy. At the Barnum mine 200 quit today when a laborer not on the waiting list was hired. At the Central mine at Avoca 800 continued idle over the refusal of a boss fireman to join the union.

KANSAS CITY SEES BIG PALLAS PARADE

Crowning Event of Festival
Month Is Huge Success

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19 (Special).—The crowning event of a festival season of one month in Kansas City was the Priest of Pallas Parade here last night. The P. O. P. celebration which centers about the parade and grand ball is the outstanding entertainment event of the southwest. It first was held in Kansas City in 1887, continued for 25 years and was revived last year.

Fifteen floats, electrically propelled and brilliantly illuminated, were in the parade last night. The festival goddess, Pallas Athene, occupied the first float. About the goddess were girl attendants, selected for their beauty. Pallas Athene was Miss Elizabeth Hill of Kansas City, who last night and Wednesday night, at the grand ball, was honored as "Queen of the Southwest." The floats, which were occupied by 250 girls, represented 10 months of work by artists and designers.

A throng exceeded only by attendance at the American Legion parade here two years ago witnessed the event last night. The entire downtown district was restricted for the parade. Apparently, not one foot of it was unoccupied.

Kansas City's festivities this year have exceeded anything previously undertaken. They began Sept. 20 and end tomorrow. Aside from the Priest of Pallas celebration, a central feature has been the Kansas City Industrial Exposition, which has been successful to an unexpected degree.

FIFTH GEORGIAN OPENED

Another Georgian cafeteria in the Back Bay district was opened today at 252 Huntington Avenue, opposite Symphony Hall. It is the fifth in the Georgian chain and is equipped to serve a maximum daily patronage of about 3000. As in other Georgian cafeterias, the self-service plan is followed, all the food being on glass shelves or white porcelain trays in sight of the customer.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Harry C. Dunning, Harpersville, Me.; Harold J. Short, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. C. C. Starkweather, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Zoro D. Clark, Omaha, Neb.; Mae Harsh Baker, Toledo, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Baker, Toledo, O.; Howard Curry Baker, Toledo, O.; Oscar Davies, Merriam, Kan.

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LOS ANGELES

SECRETS INVOLVED IN PRICE OF COAL

Dealers Before Investigating
Committee Decline to Answer
Certain Queries in Public

Business secrets, which the public is not entitled to know, in the opinion of coal dealers, in attempting to account for prices charged for anthracite, pervade the coal business, it was brought out yesterday when the special coal investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature sat all the afternoon to hear the largest Boston dealers account for the latest increase in price of anthracite. The committee will sit again next Tuesday morning to complete its inquiry. After the reading of a statement of the committee's objects and the placing under oath of the dealers by John W. Haigis, Senator from Greenfield and chairman, the roll of the dealers was called. The Commonwealth Coal Company was the only one failing to appear. Senator Haigis asked each dealer whether he had made an increase in price of 50 cents within the last few days. All replied in the affirmative except George L. Batchelder, treasurer of Batchelder Brothers, Inc., who reported no higher price.

Mr. Hamlin First Witness
Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, was the first witness, and two hours were spent in cross-examining him. Mr. Hamlin also appeared in behalf of the Frost, Locke and Staples coal companies, the stock of which is either owned entirely or controlled by the Metropolitan. The witness cited figures showing increases in mine prices ranging from 70 to 80 cents. The retail price increase is \$1 since Aug. 1.

"But," said Henry L. Shattuck, House chairman of the committee, "those increases are on long tons, are they not? The dollar increase is on short."

"Yes, but it amounts to the same thing as a short ton," Mr. Hamlin replied.

"Do you mean to tell me that you lose 240 pounds out of every ton before you put it in the cellar?" Mr. Shattuck demanded.

"Just about," the dealer said. "The degradation is about 8 or 9 per cent, sometimes much higher."

Fifty-Cent Carrying Charge
Another detail that interested the committee was the 50-cent carrying charge asked by the company when a ton of anthracite has to be put in the bin by other means than a chute. Mr. Hamlin asserted that his company does not buy from the so-called independents and declared that his books had shown red ink in the anthracite business since April 1.

Here, Senator John M. Gibbs of Waltham did some questioning. He brought out that the Metropolitan pays 7 per cent on its stock, that it has a surplus of \$700,000, and that it has regularly been paying a quarterly dividend on its stock. According to Mr. Hamlin deliveries in Boston are not normal, and he described the Government figures on coal through the New England gateways as "meaning nothing."

F. B. Walker, president of the Station Coal Company, told the committee that the books of his concern are open to the committee and offered the co-operation of his office help. Mr. Hamlin made a similar offer. Edward H. Baker, president of the Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company, was asked several questions, the majority of which he preferred to answer in private. All of the product of cross-examination was punctuated by offers to answer certain queries under conditions where publicity would not be given them.

TRAFFIC OFFICERS' TIME SHORTENED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—The time on duty for the Providence traffic policemen has been shortened by 35 minutes by a vote of the Board of Police Commissioners. Hereafter the traffic division will report for roll calls at 8:15 a. m. and at 6:30 p. m.

NAMES SELECTED FOR NEW STEAMERS

Names have been selected by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., for the two new passenger and freight steamers now nearing completion at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's shipyards at Sparrow's Point, Md., and intended for the Boston-New York all-water night service. The vessels will be christened "Boston" and "New York." The Boston will be launched Oct. 27, and the New York a short time thereafter. Both steamers will be put in commission with the opening of the summer all-water service next May, using the Cape Cod Canal.

Since the Harvard and the Yale were taken off this route some years

ago and sent to the Pacific coast, the service has been maintained by smaller vessels, but of sufficient size to handle the business. Traffic has been increasing, however, of recent years, and the Eastern Steamship Lines decided to build new and larger boats. Consequently, the Boston and the New York are larger than the Harvard and the Yale. The new vessels cost approximately \$1,750,000 each measure 403 feet long, with a normal speed of 17 knots and a maximum speed of 19 knots. They will be turbine driven and oil burning, and will have accommodations for 900 passengers each.

WINDSOR CHOSEN FOR NEXT MEETING

Compulsory Education Officials
Elect New Officers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—At the closing session of the National League of Compulsory Education Officials this morning, James R. Cannon, attendance director at Providence, R. I., was elected president; John A. Parker, school attendance director of this city, was chosen vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, and George E. Whitcomb, attendance director at Cleveland, O., was re-elected secretary. Windsor, Ont., was chosen as the next meeting place.

At the banquet last night, Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, discussed the problem of adapting education to the needs of the complex modern world. He said he based large hopes on vocational and continuation schools, and would even advise that no student should receive a diploma who had not worked for a time at some profitable occupation. William L. Bodine of Chicago, founder of the league, made an appeal for better provisions for veteran teachers in the service.

In a previous meeting yesterday, Dr. John Dill Robertson of the Chicago Board of Education, protested against the many inhibitions put upon school children nowadays, and characterized the attempt to standardize children for purposes of health study as "utter nonsense." Every child must be studied as an individual case, he said, and as the idea that a child at a given age should be of certain weight or measurements was absurd, and elaborate systems maintained in that connection largely a waste of time.

CANADIAN POET TO READ SELECTIONS AT COLLEGE CLUB

Bliss Carman, "Poet Laureate" of Canada, will read from his poems at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Monday morning at 11 o'clock. This will be the first of a series of three readings given for the benefit of the International Institute for Girls in Spain. The other two poets, who will appear Nov. 5 and 19, respectively, are Alfred Kreymborg and Mrs. Leonora Speyer.

Lewis Kennedy Morse, president of the International Institute, will introduce Mr. Carman. After the reading the poet will be the guest of honor at a luncheon in the College Club, and in the afternoon will be entertained by the Boston Authors' Club.

Mr. Carman is the poet of "Vagabondia," the "Pipes of Pan," and "April Airs." He has been publishing poems of love and nature at frequent intervals ever since he first flamed on the literary horizon with his poem, "Low Tide at Grand Pre," which, strangely enough, appeared in Boston. Boston publishers have brought out almost everything he has written, with the possible exception of an early edition, "Songs of the Sea Children," and "Christmas Eve at St. Gavia's."

Although Bliss Carman was born a Canadian, after taking his A. B. and A. M. at the University of New Brunswick he did two years post graduate work in Harvard, and further graduate studies at Edinburgh. Moreover, his ancestors were living round Concord just prior to the Revolution.

Mr. Carman is therefore almost as much a Yankee as Emerson or Thoreau.

Next year will mark the publication of what may be his most important volume—about 100 poems, entirely new. Odell Shepard is writing a book on "Bliss Carman," which will appear probably before the new volume of poetry. Mr. Carman is also working on an Oxford edition of American verse, so that 1924 promises to be a Bliss Carman year in literature.

PUBLIC SPEAKING COURSE

Extemporaneous speaking, preparation and delivery of addresses on various occasions, vocal technique, platform deportment, the handling of material for debates, and the discussion of selected topics are some of the subjects which will be covered in the university extension course in public speaking, which will open at the Normal Art School, Exeter and Newbury streets, next Tuesday evening. To accommodate the large number of students expected for this course, two sections will meet, one meeting at 8 and one at 8 o'clock. The course is offered under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

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W. C. T. U. CLOSES JUBILEE SESSION

Plea for Respect for Law Made
by Lieut.-Governor Fuller at
Banquet—Officers Elected

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Songs, cheers, county rally cries and a banquet with stirring speeches by men and women prominent in politics, clubs, journalism and prohibition work throughout the State, marked the close of the fifth annual state convention of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union Thursday night. Alva T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, was the chief speaker. He said:

Abraham Lincoln said that the country could not live half slave and half free. That was true. A fearful Civil War had to occur to move it. Now we face another crisis. I say this country cannot live half law-abiding and half law-defying. Is there any man or woman who will dare stand up and say: "I don't believe in the Constitution?" Is there any man or woman who will subscribe to the doctrine that we should obey the laws we like and disregard those that interfere with our indulgences?

I am afraid that some well-meaning people have not yet quite grasped the significance of the situation. I am afraid that some are still thinking merely that their convenience has been disturbed and that there is no problem before them except that of escaping from their inconvenient situation.

There are a good many people, called reasonably good citizens, who think it is smart to outwit or defy the Eighteenth Amendment. They must change their attitude or they will destroy the Republic. This is essentially a question of the power of a democracy to function. I have faith in the American people. I believe that they will see the truth.

There is the man who flouts the Constitution and the laws because he is simply practicing "personal liberty." Personal liberty is the thing we have cherished for a century and a half in this land; the thing for which our forefathers fought; the thing which enabled some of the darkest moments of the World War. Shame upon those flippant or obtuse people who would take those sacred words and summon them to justify a contempt for the Government and the Republic.

Mrs. Alice G. Ropes of Wollaston was re-elected for a second term as president of the organization. Miss Laura A. Wells of Wellesley Hills was re-elected vice-president-at-large for a second year. Mrs. Ada B. Friess of Boston as corresponding secretary for the eleventh term. Mrs. Helen H. Worrell of Dorchester re-elected treasurer and Mrs. Annie M. Bennett of Brookline, who has been filling an unexpired term as recording secretary, was elected to that position.

A gold medal contest for supremacy in delivering an address was won by Miss Esther Callan of Everett. Her subject was: "Hats Off to the Past—Salute to the Future."

EFFORT TO ASSIST EUROPEAN STUDENTS

Presidents, deans and representative students from schools, colleges and universities throughout New England will attend a dinner and meeting Saturday night in the Walker Memorial building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to consider means of continuing the much needed assistance for European students.

Speakers will include Henry P. Talbot, dean of Technology; Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar; Graham Rowney Taylor, who conducted an investigation of student conditions in Russia for the National Information Bureau, and Raymond Thomas Rich, Brown '22, who has been acting secretary of the European Student Relief.

ART Architects and Students

Show Summer Sketches
A visit to the show of summer sketches by architects and students, on view this week at the Rogers Building, 41 Boylston Street, provides reminders of the many picturesque nooks and corners of the city. Throughout the vacation period, apparently, while many of the practicing architects were roaming Europe or rusticating in Maine, several of the few architectural students put in weeks of industrious sketching in the city.

The volumes of L. V. Goriansky's work is astonishing, and the little charm in the delicacy with which he uses pencil and mere hints of color. The water colors of Hugh Perrin indicate a strong feeling for color and a large, sure way of approaching his subjects. J. H. Raftery's drawings are

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RHODE ISLAND 'GAS' USERS ARE CURIOUS

Consumers Want to Know Why
Prices at Distributing Point
Are Higher Than in Boston

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—With seven big oil companies water-freighting oil into refining and storage plants here, for ultimate distribution throughout New England, Rhode Island is inquiring why the retail price per gallon is higher in this area than it is in Boston.

STREETS TO BE MADE SAFE FOR CHILDREN

Protection of children, particularly on their way to and from school and in their after-school play, has been undertaken by the Massachusetts Department of Education, which has assigned a member of its staff, Miss Helen E. French, assistant supervisor of athletics, to develop a protective program and visit schools to put it in force. While the children will be cautioned on what to do and what not to do, both pedestrians and motorists are to have their attention called to their own responsibility in keeping streets safe for children.

Children are to be cautioned against asking for rides while walking on the road, crossing the streets at any point rather than the corner, jumping on cars and wagons, careless bicycle riding. Grown folk of many communities are to be asked to consider the importance of providing crossing places for children on streets from which traffic should be diverted.

JURY SERVICE WINS WOMEN'S APPROVAL

Unanimous approval of jury service for women was expressed by the regional conference of the women's division of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee in Unitarian Hall, Somerville, yesterday, the second, third, fourth and sixth Middlesex senatorial districts participating. The action followed a talk on such service given by Mrs. Jennie L. Barron of Boston. Mrs. E. F. Wellington of Malden spoke on the "True American Spirit," and Frank B. Hall of Worcester on immigration.

Other speakers included Lieut.-Gov. Alva T. Fuller, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State for Massachusetts, and Charles M. Austin of Somerville, State Senator.

Complaint was made by some of the women speakers that women have not been properly recognized by the men in the formation of local committees. It was intimated that unless that condition was corrected independent committees of women would be formed in some places.

THROUGH PULLMAN TO FLORIDA

Negotiations by the New Haven railroad so far progressed in the matter of schedules and Pullman equipment, that a solid through train service from New England to Florida is assured for the coming season. The train will be known as the "Everglades Limited" and will leave Boston shortly after 7 p. m.

LANCASTER MILLS TO CLOSE

CLINTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Notices were posted today in the Lancaster mills here that the Cameron Street plant of 600 looms with 150 operatives will be closed tomorrow for an indefinite period. The condition of the textile gingham market is given as the reason.

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PRESIDENT TO TALK OVER FARM PROBLEM

New Hampshire Student of Co-
operative Idea Called to Wash-
ington for Conference

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 19 (Special)—Major Frank Knox, publisher of the Manchester Union, has been asked by President Coolidge to go to Washington on Monday and confer with the President on co-operative farming as a solution of some of the Nation's agricultural problems. Major Knox has made a personal investigation of co-operative methods in Denmark and recently organized in New Hampshire some co-operative societies, such as the New Hampshire Farmers' Co-operative Association and the Milk System, which are patterned after the Danish organizations.

In talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Major Knox said he would recommend to the President that a careful study be made of certain Danish methods with an idea that New England and all American farming might be greatly improved and its stability assured by the use of co-operative methods of business. He said:

For 60 years farming has been waning in New Hampshire. Every 10 years the census told of fewer farms, less acres under cultivation and diminishing returns, reaching the maximum in the last 10-year period, when an actual quarter of the tillable soil of the State passed from productivity to non-productiveness.

Happily, the corner has been turned. The worst is passed. The curve of agricultural production in this section is about to rise. The reasons are that the available arable lands in the west are less plentiful, land values in the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes region are mounting, freight rates are high, there are better methods of fertilization, and better and more efficient methods of marketing.

The gradual adoption of the co-operative principle in marketing is going to be of tremendous benefit to our farmers.

Major Knox has been working on a survey of New Hampshire conditions, in conjunction with a committee of representative citizens, for the purpose of launching a concerted plan for improving farm conditions, which may involve the sending of a delegation of representative New Hampshire farmers to Denmark this winter to make a first-hand observation of the co-operative dairy organizations in that country.

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NEAR AND FAR EAST CONDITIONS TOLD CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
Hold Annual Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—A comprehensive picture of conditions existing in the Near and Far East was presented this morning by speakers at the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held in connection with the National Congregational Council.

The Rev. J. Kingsley Birge of the International College at Smyrna gave a graphic description of the critical conditions in Turkey and the plight of Greek and Armenian refugees. He read personal letters from Christian workers recounting outrages inflicted on teachers and students taken prisoners along with members of the native university groups.

The council has adopted resolutions urging upon the United States Government a resumption of diplomatic relations with Greece, and the negotiations of a new treaty with Turkey, also to take initiative in securing the appointment of an international commission to handle the refugee problem.

The Rev. John Chandler described the situation in India, where he said that since the World War there has been a marked reaction of spirit against all western symbols. Nevertheless, he saw abundant grounds for unremitting efforts in that field. The Rev. Samuel H. Leger reported on China and the Rev. Helton Pedley on Japan.

The Rev. Edward C. Moore, Hartford, Conn., presided as head of the American board and general discussion of foreign mission problems followed the speeches. This afternoon the work in Asia and Africa was reviewed.

Announcement has been made to the National Council delegates by the Rev. Jason Noble Pierce of Washington, D. C., that President Calvin Coolidge was last night elected a member of the First Congregational Church in the

Capital, where he is a regular attendant. He was elected honorary member of the council Wednesday.

League of Nations Indorsed
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He said he had passed a considerable part of the last four years on the continent of Europe and everywhere Christian leaders brought the same answer to the question of what were the lessons taught by the World War.

In Europe, he observed, peoples were looking to the League with pathetic yearning, not because of the Covenant or Article X specifically, but because it marks the first great step toward community life of nations and hence is the star of hope. There are indications, he said, that we in America are beginning to so regard it, as in the hearty reception accorded Lord Robert Cecil on his visit, the attitude taken by Senator George Wharton Pepper and others, and the support given to the World Court.

At a meeting in the Second Congregational Church, Holyoke, last night the Rev. Willard L. Sperry of Harvard advocated a revision of methods of Bible teaching to the young on the basis of truths that will be vindicated later in life, and predicted that the religious education program of the future would emanate not from the theological schools, but from the universities and graduate schools of training for education.

Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon of Yale spoke on the theological heritage of Congregationalists, and pleaded for the preservation of the unity of spirit that characterizes that body.

COMMISSION NAMED TO AWARD \$25,000 PEACE PLAN PRIZE

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 19.—The commission on award of the prize of \$25,000 offered by the World Federation of Education Associations for the best educational plan for world peace was announced today by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the federation and State Commissioner of Education. The offer, recently announced, was made possible by a gift to the federation from an unnamed donor. The commission is as follows:

Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine; Henry E. Dunnack, state librarian of Maine; Henry M. Robinson, bank president, Los Angeles; Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College; Herbert S. Houston, publisher, New York City; Mrs. P. W. Henry, Scarborough-on-the-Hudson; Miss Olive M. Jones, president National Education Association, New York City; J. W. Crabtree, secretary National Education Association, Washington, D. C.; Cora Wilson Stewart, Frankfort, Ky.; George T. Moddy, Bowling Green, N. J.; Carlisle E. Leach, Buffalo, N. Y.; William G. McAdoo, Los Angeles, Cal.; Col. Milton A. McRae, Detroit, Mich.; Alfred Lucking, Detroit, Mich.; and Dr. R. A. Milliken, president Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Cal.

TIME TO RESTORE WAR WAGE EXTENDED

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—An extension of time until Dec. 1 for the restoration of "war wages" to shoemakers in eight Brockton factories has been granted by the Joint Shoe Council. In 40 factories the wage scale, which existed in March, 1922, before the 10 per cent reduction by the state board, was re-established Monday of this week. With one exception, the extension until Dec. 1 is for the operation of a piece-price schedule. The day work price list is now in effect in all factories of the city and equals the highest ever paid.

The same restoration of "war-time wages" is expected to be granted by manufacturers in the South Shore district, which firms are usually governed by Brockton prices.

WORK TO BE RESUMED

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 19.—The Amesbury Manufacturing Company announced last night that the following departments will resume Monday, Oct. 22: Carding, No. 1, central division; spinning, No. 1, central; warping, No. 3, central division; the carding, spinning and dressing of the Stark Mills department.

HUNTING STILL HELD UP

Following a conference this morning between Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor of Massachusetts, with officials of the State Department of Conservation, it was decided that insufficient rain has fallen to warrant the lifting of the ban placed on the opening of the hunting season.

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to enforce its decision. Its three main functions are:

1. The improvement in the general welfare of the world; this work is done through the bureau and commission.

2. Steps toward international disarmament; this is done by the exchange of information and by mutual agreement.

3. The prevention of war through the peaceful settlement of disputes. Justiciable questions can be referred to the World Court. Diplomatic or political questions are referred to the Council and the Assembly.

There is no expectation that the entry of the United States alone into the League of Nations would solve all the problems under consideration, but there would seem to be no question but what the prestige and authority of the United States, if thrown in with the other 52 nations of the League, would increase the effectiveness of the present organization.

STATES SHARE WASHINGTON ELM

Washington elm, landmark of Revolutionary days, under which George Washington took command of the Continental Army, and which city officials of Cambridge have finally decided must come down, will be cut into 50 pieces, one to be sent to each state in the Union, one to Alaska, and another to Washington, D. C. The Park Commission of Cambridge has received nearly 800 letters offering suggestions on what to put in place of the tree, and one popular plan is to build a monument on the site through contributions of school children's pennies.

Twilight Tales

The Snail's Dancing Party

"The oldest snail on the garden wall yawned widely. He stuck his head out of his shell and yawned again.

"The snail just next to him said: 'Ahem,' rather loudly and glanced at her elder brother, the snail who had yawned.

"The snail yawned again. This time so widely that his shell nearly dropped off his back.

"Well," said the younger snail, much disgusted. "Such manners!"

"What?" said her elder brother, opening up his little tiny eyes and staring sleepily at the other.

"I remarked that your 'manners' weren't all they should be, brother. One usually retires into one's shell when yawn, if it is one at all well brought up."

"Oh, la, Hortense, such a fuss as you do make!" said her brother.

Hortense turned up her nose, and went on sewing pink ruffles around her shell. Her brother eyed her and asked: "Why the ruffles, sister?"

"I am going to a dancing party next week. And you're to take me, Hiram. There, I'm finished. Now stand up and I'll tie your tie for you."

Hiram stood up and said: "But, my dear, aren't you a bit previous? The party is not till next week, why dress up so soon?"

Hortense laughed. "The morning glories at the farthest end of the garden are giving the party. It will surely take us a week to get there, and we must start immediately. Come along!"

Hiram groaned. He did not like dancing parties. He was so clumsy and slow on his feet. But he went to chaperone his little sister, who loved to dress all up in pink bows and ruffles and look at the young gentlemen snails over her fan. So he went, and they traveled along the wall top for a whole week, and arrived just as the music began.

"Now don't yawn, and see that your necktie stays around in front, and do try to keep off the ladies' feet when you dance with them—they glare at you so." And, oh, Hiram, remember to ask Janey for a dance. She is the hostess, and it's always proper." Hortense was hurriedly powdering her shell as she talked.

In the evening the speaker was Harold B. Hoskins, who said in part:

In the United States there is a growing tendency for each industry to have its own organization, that acts to unite the individual members. It is a means whereby the best interests of the whole industry can be considered, and decisions looking toward improvement are put into effect when voluntarily accepted by all members. Such associations differ from Government commissions operating with the same purpose of uniformity and improvement, in that governmental agencies have authority to enforce decisions, without having back of them unanimous approval. I have reference to such organizations as the Coal Commission.

The League of Nations corresponds to the private, not the governmental agencies, and operates in international fields because it is the machine through which the recommendations can be made, but there is no superauthority

to enforce its decision. Its three main functions are:

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FIELD SECRETARY FOR MT. HOLYOKE

Miss Gertrude Bruyn Named for
New Position

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Miss Gertrude Bruyn, of 15 Oak Street, Springfield, Mass., has been appointed to the newly created administrative office of field secretary at Mount Holyoke College, which is to have as its function the supervision of the raising of all college funds, exclusive of board and tuition, and the carrying into effect of a proposal made earlier in the year to establish a Living Endowment Fund as a permanent source of income for the college.

After her graduation from Mount Holyoke College in 1914, Miss Bruyn studied at Columbia University and took up social work in New York City. In 1917 she returned to Mount Holyoke, where she occupied the position of instructor in economics for one year. Later she again did social work in Chicago and Washington, occupying a position in the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor in Washington for some time.

The Living Endowment Fund, for which Miss Bruyn will enlist support, includes an alumni fund and a non-alumni fund, the latter to be built up

by friends of the college willing to contribute a fixed amount annually toward its income.

The field secretary will receive pledges from alumni and turn over alumni payments to the treasurer of the Alumni Association, and will also receive pledges from non-alumni donors, and turn over these payments to the treasurer of the college.

The two main sources of income will thus be under the control of a single person, which will make the establishment of definite financial policies for the college possible, and, it is hoped, bring in a sufficiently large stable income to do away with the necessity of future periodic drives.

CAVALRY HORSE SHOW AT ARMORY

Governor's Night to Be Observed
This Evening

Tonight is Governor's Night at the second annual horse show of the one hundred and tenth cavalry, which opened with a well-attended exhibition at Commonwealth Armory last evening. Performances by thoroughbreds, cavalry and artillery drills, daring rough riding and a fine musical program by the Aleppo Temple Band and Drum Corps combined to make the opening night a success. Some of New England's finest horses were in competition in the nine classes shown, while spectacular riding and stunts by cavalrymen helped to enliven the program.

An added attraction was the showing of the Morgan stallion Bennington of the U. S. Morgan Farms at Middlebury, Vt.

Among the blue ribbon classes the ladies and heavy weight hunters were the two most popular events and the audience was shown some pretty jumping. Major honors in these two events were won by the horse owned and ridden by Miss Alice Stuart.

Another stable that made an especially good showing was that of Misses Marion and Grace Douglas, whose horses were recent prize winners at the Brockton Fair. They scored first and third in the saddle horse event and second in the saddle, tandem.

A feature of this afternoon's program was a pony-jumping contest, ponies ridden by children under 16. A high-stepping pony event will be on tonight's program, as well as an open jumping event which promises to be closely contested. The One Hundred and Tenth Cavalry Band will furnish the musical program for tonight.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK ANNOUNCED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—The plant of the Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company, employing normally over 6000 persons, will go on a 40-hour week schedule beginning next Monday for an indefinite period. The curtailment is due to the depression in business, according to notices posted at the plant this morning.

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DRY LEADERS PROMISE TO SHOW WET CONDITIONS IN HAVERHILL

Law Enforcement Week to Open With Many Meetings,
at Which Affidavits Will Be Read

"If they mean to have war, let it begin here," is the broadside which is to be fired on Sunday in Haverhill to start the observance of Law Enforcement Week, according to Malcolm C. Davis, district superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, which is conducting the program with the co-operation of the Ministers' Association and the Federation of Churches.

Sixteen Protestant churches are to open their pulpits next Sunday to speakers from the Anti-Saloon League who will tell of some violations of the law and urge the public generally to take an active part in the movement that is gaining force daily to put the Eighteenth Amendment into operation so that the full benefits of prohibition may be enjoyed.

Various other meetings will be held during the week, at which flagrant violations of the law will be exposed and better enforcement programs discussed and organized. R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the league, is to address the Kiwanis Club at a luncheon Tuesday noon. On Thursday he will address the Rotary Club at luncheon.

In Haverhill testimony involving prominent citizens in liquor law violations is to be presented in the expectation of rousing the residents to insistence on law enforcement and the formation of a program which they shall put through to that end. In two days time two investigators, working under direction of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in the early part of this month, obtained sufficient evidence to enable them to make affidavits on alleged violations of the liquor law in at least a score of places in Haverhill, Mr. Davis says. Some of the resorts named are in the foreign sections of the city, and some are not.

One property used for illegal purposes is owned, according to the assessor's records, by a citizen who is quite generally held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen, Mr. Davis declares. The proprietor of one of the places that the investigators visited, boasted that certain men in high authority in the city were friends of his, and that he was "always tipped off" before any raids took place. According to other affidavits, the men in charge of some of the dives spoke of paying protection money.

Several of those affidavits are to be read publicly at a rally to be held Wednesday night in High School Hall. The fault of law violations does not lie primarily with the police department but with the citizens themselves, Mr. Davis said, for as a general rule the latter get just about what they seem to want in the way of law enforcement. Let them demand obedience to the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment and they will have it.

As a result of Law-Enforcement Week, it is expected that the citizens of Haverhill will have an awakened sense of the dangers menacing both the United States and its people and their own responsibility in conquering the enemy. In face of the fact that one of the men in authority in Haverhill has said that he "didn't want to get the pastors stirred up," the ministers are taking initial steps as leaders to stop willful violation of the law and establish their city as a law-abiding, progressive New England community, says Mr. Davis.

PLANTS MAY HAVE TO CURTAIL
WOONSOCKET, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—Clarence W. Mills, superintendent of the city's Water Department, has given notice that manufacturing consumers of water will have to figure on curtailing if Woonsocket's water supply falls any lower. Unless the reservoirs begin to fill soon, Mr. Mills stated, the use of water will be limited to drinking and fire service.

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ANOTHER QUIET SESSION ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

Trading Largely Professional and Price Changes Are Mixed

Mixed price changes took place at the opening of today's New York stock market, with the usual industrial leaders displaying a firm tone. Shipbuilding and merchandising issues were again in good demand, while heavyweights again dropped out in the rubber and certain oil stocks, particularly the Pan-American issues. Willys Overland preferred jumped 3/4 points.

United States Rubber common and preferred, Goodrich common and preferred, Keystone Tire and Pan-American B broke below their previous low levels of the year.

Good buying support came into the market later, and the general list was pointed upward before the end of the first hour, gains of a point or more having been recorded by Marmon, preferred, Marmon, common, Chrysler, General Motors, and New York Air Brake.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Moderate Gains

Failure of the selling campaign directed against the rubber and oil stocks, and the general list was pointed upward before the end of the first hour, gains of a point or more having been recorded by Marmon, preferred, Marmon, common, Chrysler, General Motors, and New York Air Brake.

Gains, as a rule, were not of much consequence in the case of the recognized market leaders, but several of the shipping, cheap oils, foods, independent steels and chemicals moved up 1 to 2 points.

High-priced merchandising shares were in demand, Woodworth advancing 3 points to 24, a new high, and Kresge moving up 10 points. Woolworth preferred extended its gain to four points, and General Baking was up 3/4 points. Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Popular trading staples forced slowly upward in the afternoon, a number of railroad and industrial establishing overnight advances of 1 to 2 points. The Pan-American issues made up all of their early losses and the rubbers also recovered partially.

Bond Prices Firm

Offerings were scarce in the early trading in bonds today, and as a consequence most of the transactions displayed firm prices. Trading was somewhat less active than yesterday.

Publication of domestic reports on the delay in putting the Mexican debt agreement into operation, caused some selling of Mexican issues. Several South American bonds pointed upward.

The demand for both investment and secondary railroad mortgages was relatively good. Industrial issues were inclined to be reactionary, generally showing a better tone prevailed for Virginia-Carolina Chemical bonds, which have been heavy recently. United States Government issues held steady.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call money	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Outside commercial paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Year money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Customers' call money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Individual call money	5 1/2	5 1/2

Today's Preceding

Bar silver in New York	Preceding
Bar silver in London	31.90
Far gold in New York	51.40
Mexican dollars	48.75
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year ago today	\$12,000,000	\$57,000,000
Year ago today	\$12,000,000	\$57,000,000
Year ago today	\$12,000,000	\$57,000,000
F. R. bank credit	\$1,430,538	\$3,600,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery	Today	Preceding
Prime, 60-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
60-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
Under 30 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
Under 30 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
Under 30 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
Under 30 days	4 1/2	4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

Bank	Rate
Boston	4 1/2
Chicago	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2
Washington	4 1/2

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Current	Preceding
Belgium	4.82	4.82
France	16.75	16.75
Germany	1.75	1.75
Italy	1.75	1.75
Japan	1.75	1.75
Netherlands	1.75	1.75
Sweden	1.75	1.75
Switzerland	1.75	1.75
United Kingdom	1.75	1.75
United States	1.75	1.75

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Stock	Open	High	Low	Oct 19	Oct 18
Adv. Rumely	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Air Reduction	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Aluminum	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Chem.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Col. Oil	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Gen. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Int. Corp.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Lumber	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Oil	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. P. & M.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. R. & E.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. S. & W.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. U. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. V. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. W. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. X. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Y. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Z. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. A. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. B. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. C. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. D. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. E. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. F. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. G. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. H. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. I. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. J. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. K. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. L. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. M. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. N. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. O. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. P. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Q. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. R. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. S. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. T. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. U. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. V. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. W. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. X. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Y. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Z. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. A. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. B. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. C. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. D. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. E. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. F. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. G. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. H. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. I. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. J. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. K. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. L. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. M. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. N. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. O. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. P. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Q. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. R. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. S. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. T. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. U. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. V. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. W. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. X. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Y. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Z. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. A. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. B. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. C. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. D. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. E. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. F. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. G. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. H. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. I. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. J. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. K. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. L. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. M. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. N. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. O. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. P. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Q. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. R. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. S. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. T. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. U. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. V. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. W. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. X. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Y. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Z. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. A. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. B. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. C. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. D. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. E. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. F. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. G. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. H. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. I. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. J. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. K. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. L. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. M. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. N. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. O. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. P. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Q. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. R. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. S. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. T. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. U. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. V. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. W. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. X. S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Y. S.	11 1				

HEAVY SUPPLY OF LIVE STOCK MAKES A BUYERS' MARKET

Prices Depressed in All Departments—Cattle Off 25 Cents and Lambs Up to \$1

CHICAGO, Oct. 19. (Special)—A heavy run of cattle the last few days has depressed prices in all departments from 10 to 25 cents all around. Good yearlings were in demand at from \$11.50 to \$12.50 for top selections, and white heavy steers of high finish changed hands at the same price.

Few cattle offered were good enough to sell better than \$11.50 and most of the light weight medium qualities that were raised as fair beef makers sold at \$9 to \$10.50, with the common light at \$8.50.

The stock was quoted fairly steady. The supply was liberal enough to allow buyers to make their own market. A few prime yearling heifers sold at \$9 to \$10, and good fat beef cows went at \$7 to \$8. Lower grades were in poor demand, and sold from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Canners and cutters held about steady at \$2.40 to \$3.50.

There was little demand for bulls and the demand was slow and dull. Good fat beef bulls sold at \$5.50, and light weight hogs were bought at \$3.75 to \$4.50. Packers bought steers at \$11.50 to \$11.75, and the common rough heavy at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Feeder pigs sold at \$6.50 to \$7.50 and light weight steers at \$6.50.

A plentiful supply of hogs made it a buyers' market all week, with most of the stock going to packers. Best heavy hogs sold at \$7.50, good 250 to 300-pound sows sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and desirable strong light weight sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75 and the poorer grades of this class went at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Mixes brought \$7.50 to \$7.75 and most of the packing at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Sheep were offered freely, lambs selling at 60¢ to \$1. Best western lambs were quoted at \$12.50 to \$13.50, natives brought \$12 to \$12.50. About half of the receipts were feeders, which brought fairly steady prices, ranging from \$12 to \$13. A limited number of ewes sold at \$4.50 with a good demand for breeding stock at \$6 to \$7.

STOCK EXCHANGE TAKING STEPS TO STOP FAILURES

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 19.—Seymour L. Cromwell, president of the New York Stock Exchange, before the Fort Wayne Association of Credit Men, vigorously defended the exchange, saying in part:

"The exchange has taken steps to keep failure of its members at a minimum in the future. It has established a system calling for periodical examination of members' business which, in the present form, has already proved of great practical benefit to the public, as well as to the stock exchange itself.

"In future, as in the past, the exchange can be depended upon to take every feasible and practical step which would confer upon the investing public of the country additional safeguards in security transactions. But the exchange and enforcement of such further exchange regulations require careful thought and extensive investigation before they can be translated into genuine beneficial action by the authorities of the exchange.

"Many times our critics become impatient at apparent delays of the exchange in establishing new rules to meet new conditions. The exchange, however, knows it must take time to consider every phase of its constantly changing problems before it can provide rules of conduct for its members which will be of real and permanent value to the entire community."

BUYING OF OILS CONTINUES TO BE LONDON FEATURE

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Buying in oils was again the feature on the stock exchange. The buying is of the best character and the largest in months, especially in the Shell issues. Optimistic statements of American oil men are being disseminated widely. Royal Dutch is 30, Shell Transport 3½, and Mexican 2½.

Industrials on the whole were cheerful in spots. Rio Tinto was 32; Hudson Bay 5 1/8-16.

Oil issues were easier. Dollar securities were irregular. French loans were weak on the drop in Paris. Kaffirs were firm.

Rome firms were steady. Argentine rails were quiet. Rubber issues were quiet. Trading on the whole showed the usual week-end dullness.

DIVIDENDS

Columbia Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10¢ payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Procter & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10¢ payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

American Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2¢ per share payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15.

American Lumber Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¢ per share payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15.

Union Copper, Lead and Mining Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25. This is the first dividend declared by the company since 1908, when 50 cents a share was paid.

White Motor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10¢ payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

The regular quarterly dividend of 14¢ per share has been declared on the 6 per cent preferred stock of Commonwealth Power Corporation, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15.

Hill Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½¢ per share payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Massachusetts Cotton Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3¢ payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Cincinnati Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14¢ per cent on the common and 1½¢ per cent on the preferred, both payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Oct. 15.

American Electric Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14¢ per cent on the preferred stock, payable in cash Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

In the last two quarters this dividend was paid in preferred stock.

Houghton County Electric Light Company declared the semiannual dividend of 15¢ a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 25.

GUARANTEES TO BE PAID SUBSIDIARIES OF N. Y. CENTRAL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad will receive a total from the United States Treasury of \$2,454,311, the Michigan Central will receive \$2,048,337, under the Government guarantee of earnings given railroads during the first six months after termination of federal control. Both are subsidiaries of the New York Central.

The New York Central system as a whole, however, yesterday completed a settlement, under which it was held to be indebted to the Government to the extent of \$23,000,000, because of heavy advances during federal operation for the purpose of permanent betterment.

BOSTON & MAINE OUTLOOK DUBIOUS

Good August Surplus but 1923 Deficit Exceeds \$4,000,000—Stocks at New Lows

Notwithstanding the fact that Boston & Maine has in the last few months made great improvement in operating results and in August earned a surplus of \$380,023 after all charges, its stocks have persistently declined in the market, and within a few days have made record low prices since the reorganization in 1919.

The fact that such a large deficit was piled up in the first four months of the year, and that the road has in succeeding months been unable to make much headway against it, has naturally discouraged holders of the stocks, particularly the various classes of first preferred. At the end of August the deficit after all charges, including equipment trust installments, was \$4,113,824.

"Little Interest in Stocks"

In spite of this situation, however, the outlook for earnings for the balance of 1923 and for 1924 is not unpromising. There are strong indications in the selling prices of Boston & Maine stocks, reflecting, no doubt, the almost complete absence of investment or speculative interest in New England railroad issues.

For instance, Boston & Maine preferred is now selling lower than the common stock, although the preferred would be first entitled to dividends. There is no tactical advantage in the common stock by reason of carrying control of the property, for all stocks have equal voting power.

The first preferred shares are without exception selling within a few points of the amount of dividends accrued upon them, a fact which does not indicate much hope that the dividend arrearage will be liquidated. Dividends due in January, 1921, were suspended, and none have been paid since. There is about 12 per cent accrued on the preferred, and a goodly percentage of the Fitchburg preferred and this issue is down to a record low at 15½.

Under Handicap

The preferred B, which represented the old Boston & Lowell stock, has about 19.2 per cent in accrued dividends due on it, and the stock sells for \$21. And so it goes down the line. It will be recalled that the old leased line agreed to take a reduction of 80 per cent in their former dividend rates for a period of five years, beginning Jan. 1, 1924. It is significant to note, the holders of the first preferred issues are entitled to the full dividend rate. That, of course, further increases the handicap upon which the company's labor.

The market on the bonds of the Boston & Maine is by no means satisfactory and at times there are no bids at all for various issues. There are not a few security holders of the Boston & Maine who feel that affiliation with a strong trunk line, preferably New York Central, offered the solution of the road's problem. The sentiment which has apparently developed in New England for a New England System has evidently dimmed such hopes.

The following shows current market prices of Boston & Maine stocks. Dividend rates to which the preferred issues are entitled and the amount of accrued dividends:

	Div rate	Div rate after
1st pref.	10%	10%
2d pref.	8%	8%
3d pref.	6%	6%
4th pref.	4%	4%
5th pref.	2%	2%
6th pref.	1%	1%
7th pref.	1%	1%
8th pref.	1%	1%
9th pref.	1%	1%
10th pref.	1%	1%
11th pref.	1%	1%
12th pref.	1%	1%
13th pref.	1%	1%
14th pref.	1%	1%
15th pref.	1%	1%
16th pref.	1%	1%
17th pref.	1%	1%
18th pref.	1%	1%
19th pref.	1%	1%
20th pref.	1%	1%
21st pref.	1%	1%
22nd pref.	1%	1%
23rd pref.	1%	1%
24th pref.	1%	1%
25th pref.	1%	1%
26th pref.	1%	1%
27th pref.	1%	1%
28th pref.	1%	1%
29th pref.	1%	1%
30th pref.	1%	1%
31st pref.	1%	1%
32nd pref.	1%	1%
33rd pref.	1%	1%
34th pref.	1%	1%
35th pref.	1%	1%
36th pref.	1%	1%
37th pref.	1%	1%
38th pref.	1%	1%
39th pref.	1%	1%
40th pref.	1%	1%
41st pref.	1%	1%
42nd pref.	1%	1%
43rd pref.	1%	1%
44th pref.	1%	1%
45th pref.	1%	1%
46th pref.	1%	1%
47th pref.	1%	1%
48th pref.	1%	1%
49th pref.	1%	1%
50th pref.	1%	1%
51st pref.	1%	1%
52nd pref.	1%	1%
53rd pref.	1%	1%
54th pref.	1%	1%
55th pref.	1%	1%
56th pref.	1%	1%
57th pref.	1%	1%
58th pref.	1%	1%
59th pref.	1%	1%
60th pref.	1%	1%
61st pref.	1%	1%
62nd pref.	1%	1%
63rd pref.	1%	1%
64th pref.	1%	1%
65th pref.	1%	1%
66th pref.	1%	1%
67th pref.	1%	1%
68th pref.	1%	1%
69th pref.	1%	1%
70th pref.	1%	1%
71st pref.	1%	1%
72nd pref.	1%	1%
73rd pref.	1%	1%
74th pref.	1%	1%
75th pref.	1%	1%
76th pref.	1%	1%
77th pref.	1%	1%
78th pref.	1%	1%
79th pref.	1%	1%
80th pref.	1%	1%
81st pref.	1%	1%
82nd pref.	1%	1%
83rd pref.	1%	1%
84th pref.	1%	1%
85th pref.	1%	1%
86th pref.	1%	1%
87th pref.	1%	1%
88th pref.	1%	1%
89th pref.	1%	1%
90th pref.	1%	1%
91st pref.	1%	1%
92nd pref.	1%	1%
93rd pref.	1%	1%
94th pref.	1%	1%
95th pref.	1%	1%
96th pref.	1%	1%
97th pref.	1%	1%
98th pref.	1%	1%
99th pref.	1%	1%
100th pref.	1%	1%

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Federal Reserve system statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Oct. 17, 1923	Oct. 10, 1923
Total gold res.	1,192,023	1,192,023
Total reserves	1,192,023	1,192,023
Disbursed:		
Sec. by U.S. Gov. oblig.	288,175	466,865
Other bills disb.	468,846	462,748
Disb. in op. mkt.	190,516	182,407
Total bills on hand	190,516	182,407
Mem. bank res. acct.	1,975,232	1,865,850
PR notes in act. circ.	2,732,391	2,288,580
Total	5,046,766	4,700,650
Ratio of gold to total	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to net deposits	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total liabilities	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total assets	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total capital	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total equity	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total income	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total expense	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total profit	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total loss	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total surplus	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total deficit	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net worth	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net assets	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net liabilities	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net equity	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net income	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net expense	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net profit	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net loss	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net surplus	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net deficit	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net worth	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net assets	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net liabilities	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net equity	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net income	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net expense	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net profit	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net loss	23.6%	25.3%
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Ratio of total reserves to total net liabilities	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net equity	23.6%	25.3%
Ratio of total reserves to total net income		

MANY THRILLING CONTESTS EXPECTED FOR TOMORROW

Harvard and Princeton Await Outcome With Concern—
Yale Faces "Unknown Quantity" in Bucknell Eleven

For a Saturday afternoon in October tomorrow promises to furnish the eastern college football fans with more than the usual number of thrilling contests and if all the bigger colleges come through with clean slates, it will be a big surprise to those who have watched the work of the various eleven up to the present time.

Two of the "Big Three" appear to be in for about the busiest afternoon they will have before the championship games start, while the third member does not know quite what to expect, although a comfortable victory is looked for. Harvard and Princeton are the two which are looking forward to Holy Cross and Notre Dame with considerable concern. After the showing which Harvard made against Middlebury last Saturday, Princeton followed, and it is expected that the two will be able to claim a clean slate when the referee's whistle blows for the last time. Reports from the Stadium indicate that the Harvard players have progressed considerably in the way of offensive strength during the past five days. Holy Cross does not appear quite as strong as in some years past, the team not yet having had a full season's severe test on which to try out its possibilities. Harvard, however, always finds the Worcester team a worthy competitor and this year is not expected to be any exception.

Princeton has been working hard to get into shape for a hard game with Notre Dame, and the followers of the Orange and Black are sure that the team will put up a great battle. Notre Dame has a very powerful eleven, as shown by its 13-0 victory over West Point last Saturday. The westerners are remarkably clever in forward passing, and Coach W. W. Roper has had his players working hard perfecting a defense against this style of play, as well as building up a strong passing game of their own, so that tomorrow's contest in the Palmer Stadium is expected to furnish the spectators with a lot of up-to-date football.

Yale Faces Bucknell
Yale is the member of the "Big Three" which does not know quite what to expect. Bucknell will be the Ellis' opponent, and just how good that college is a conundrum. Bucknell has a heavy team which has won two of the three games it has played this season. Pittsburgh defeated it in the opening game, 21 to 0, so that it would seem as if the Ellis, who have been running up big scores against opposition, should win by a wide margin.

The Columbia-University of Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia will attract about as much attention as any game in the east tomorrow. It will furnish what might be called the first real test for the Blue and White under Haughton's coaching. Before the game with Wesleyan last Saturday, Columbia would not have received much consideration in picking the winner of tomorrow's contest; but since the Morningstar Heights players disposed of Wesleyan, 12 to 6, there are many who are favoring Columbia to win. Pennsylvania does not appear to be the Pennsylvania of old; but it is hardly to be expected that Coach L. A. Young can build up a winning team in a few weeks. That progress is being made toward bringing the Red and Blue back to the high place it used to occupy in eastern college circles, is the opinion of those who are following the practice.

Cornell is another team which will be in for a lively afternoon when the Ithaca face Colgate University. That Colgate will put up a great battle, is assured, despite the fact that two of her best men will be unable to play. Coach Gilmore Dobble realizes that his team is going to have a tremendous battle and has been working the Red and White players hard during the week.

Another battle of more than usual interest will bring the United States Naval Academy against the Pennsylvania State College at State College. Annapolis won the game last year, 14 to 0; but neither team appears to be as strong this year. The game will be a very close one, and it is expected that it will be a great game, with the Orange favored to win. Syracuse appears to have a very powerful eleven this fall, while Pittsburgh does not appear as strong as usual.

West Point Expects Win
The United States Military Academy will be engaged in another intercollegiate match tomorrow when the Cadets battle against Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Last year the Cadets won, 19 to 6, and as they appear about as strong this fall, many reports are being given that they will win. Auburn seems to indicate that Alabama is not as strong as in 1922, the West Point followers expect to see their team back in the winning column after last week's lapse at the hands of Notre Dame.

Tomorrow marks the beginning of the Maine state championship series, with Bates and Bowdoin of Maine and Colby facing Bowdoin. No matter how strong or weak these colleges may be when compared with the other New England colleges, the games in this series will be of much interest, and usually furnish considerable exciting football. Last year Bates defeated Maine, 19 to 6, while Colby and Bowdoin played to a 6-6 tie. Maine has been making quite an impressive showing this fall, losing to Dartmouth by the close score of 7 to 6 and to Dartmouth, 6 to 0, and securing victories over Rhode Island State and Connecticut Agricultural College. Bates has a victory over Massachusetts Agricultural College and a defeat at the hands of Tufts. Colby, however, has a more impressive record than Bates, as the Brunswick institution has defeated Amherst, 13 to 0, defeated Norwich, 14 to 0, and lost to Wesleyan by a 13-0 score, while Colby has won from Westbrook, 19 to 0, but lost to Brown, 33 to 0.

Dartmouth is expecting a busy afternoon at the hands of the University of Vermont. Last year the Green was forced to accept a 6-0 defeat at the hands of the latter and is especially desirous of reversing this result tomorrow. Neither of these teams has made a very impressive showing to date. Dartmouth has won from Norwich, 13 to 0, from Maine, 8 to 0, and from Boston University, 24 to 0. Vermont has also won the three games it has played, defeating Maine, 7 to 6, Springfield Training School, 28 to 7, and U. S. Utah, 28 to 0. Judging from the way each of these teams played against Maine, tomorrow's game should be close. Tufts expects a hard game from Wesleyan. Amherst faces Massachusetts Agricultural College in a game which will furnish much local rivalry, while Williams expects a rather easy afternoon against Norwich.

Yost May Not Coach Michigan Next Year

George Little Likely to Succeed
—Praises University's Teams

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 19.—F. H. Yost, athletic director at the University of Michigan, probably will not coach Michigan's football eleven after the close of the present season. Yost made this intimation last night in an address before the University Press Club of Michigan, when he lauded Michigan's football teams during the 23 years of his connection with its gridiron representatives.

The burden of developing Michigan's football eleven, Yost intimated, will fall upon George Little, for two years an assistant coach.

Yost pointed out that his contract with the university contained a clause concerning the development of football eleven, nor placed upon him the duties of coach. He added, however, that he had devoted the major part of the technical work laid out for the football teams.

Yost was appointed director of athletics three years ago. In this capacity he has direct charge of all competitive athletics at the university.

According to Dr. M. L. Burton, president of the university, Yost will remain in this capacity as long as he chooses.

Radio High School
Track Meet Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19.—A high school track meet between Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, conducted by radio, is being planned here by the Amateur Athletic Federation of this city.

T. K. Brown, superintendent of parks and playgrounds for the South Park Commissioners, E. C. Delaporte, athletic director of the public schools, and Dr. H. A. Allen, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., form a committee in charge of the promotion, which is to be assisted by the Lions club and others.

RACE COMMITTEE
TO MEET TONIGHT

Captain Morrissey, Ford's Skipper, Will Give Decision
GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19.—The American Race Committee will hold a meeting here tonight to decide whether the Henry Ford and Columbia will take part in a preliminary race to decide which shall represent the United States in the International Fishermen's Cup race scheduled to take place off Halifax, N. S., Oct. 27.

The committee today unloading fish which it brought back yesterday from a five weeks' trip and fishermen around this locality are doubtful as to whether she can possibly make ready for a trial race tomorrow or Sunday.

Sometime today Capt. Clayton Morrissey, the Ford's skipper, will confer definitely with the American Race Committee so that the American is expected to be rendered tonight.

In the meantime the Columbia is being tuned up in readiness for her selection. In the event of the Ford's being able to make ready for a trial race it is believed that it would be run sometime tomorrow, or at the latest early Sunday.

The committee, in a formal challenge sent to the trustees of the International Fishermen's Trophy at Halifax, announced that if the Ford failed to arrive home yesterday the Columbia would be certified as the American challenger.

The challenger must leave Gloucester Sunday or Monday for Halifax. It was said that the Ford could not land her fish, 125,000 pounds of fresh and 50,000 pounds of salt, before Saturday at the earliest.

The U. S. S. Bushnell, designated as official American vessel for the international series, will arrive here Monday from New London, Conn., and will sail next Wednesday evening for Halifax with the American race officials and committeemen.

MRS. HURD WINS MARY
THAYER FARNUM CUP
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—Mrs. D. C. Hurd, former woman's national champion, yesterday won the golf tournament for the Mary Thayer Farnum Cup at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, with a score of 174 for the 36 holes. Her card of 87 for the 18 holes yesterday was the same score she had for the first 18 Wednesday.

Mrs. E. E. Marshall, who, as Miss Mildred Caverly, was runner-up in a national tournament, won the special prize for the best selective gross score with a total of 177. Miss Louise Lorimer won the low net score. She had a total of 199 in 36 holes, 96 holes, which, with a handicap of 34, gave her 165.

WAKEFIELD WINS TWO
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19 (Special).—Harry Wakefield, representing this city in the United States National Three-Cushion Billiard League tournament, defeated August Kleckner, of Chicago, one of the former champions, by a score of 50 to 41 in 55 innings, yesterday.

Wakefield had a high run of 5, which of the visiting player also was 5. The local man took the lead in the first 10 innings and led to the finish, although both men displayed splendid form. In the evening Wakefield made it two straight when he scored a 50 in the 11th inning, while the Chicago man's best run was 2.

LATON BREKERS EVEN
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19.—An even break in two games yesterday was the outcome of this city and J. M. Layton of St. Louis, Mo., former champion in the National Three-Cushion Billiard League, yesterday defeated Layton, of Chicago, by a score of 50 to 35. Layton came from behind to take the evening game, 50 to 45, in 44 innings. High runs were 7 for Layton and 5 for Maupome in the evening.

DR. BAUM SUCCEEDS CLARK
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19.—Dr. W. L. Baum has been picked by the nominating committee of the Chicago Yacht Club to succeed Sheldon Clark as commodore of the club. It is announced here, Dr. Baum was commander of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

GREATER BOSTON

Hotel Arlington
EUROPEAN PLAN
COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND
BERKLEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping District, Public Gardens
and Back Bay Rail Station.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS
Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day.
\$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.
Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per day.
\$18, \$21 and \$24 per week.
NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.
Booklet and Map on request. Every room has private bath.
GEO. D. KEAYERS, Resident Manager

THE SAVOY
EUROPEAN PLAN
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Rooms with private bath for one person.
\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Nothing
higher.
Weekly rate, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and
\$18.00.
Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.
Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00. Nothing higher.
No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.
Is within short distance of all Churches, Theatre and Shopping District.
GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

HOTEL CANTERBURY
Charlesgate West and Newbury St.
BOSTON
A number of most desirable
apartments now available for
occupancy.
Comfort Without Extravagance
Economy Without Parsimony
AMERICAN PLAN
DINING SERVICE \$15 PER WEEK
Management of P. F. BRINE
ONE OF BROOKLINE'S BEST
An exclusive residential hotel where you may
rest furnished or unfurnished and of two,
three or more rooms for permanent or transient
occupancy at attractive rates. American Plan.
Early inspection is advised.
A. LEROY RACE, Manager

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BOSTON**
consider the Hotel Vendome, unique
among the traveler hotels of the
country because of its exceptional
location, its selected clientele and
general atmosphere of homelike
hospitality. Delightfully situated
near the famous Back Bay district,
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Three high-grade hotels are at the dis-
posal of the traveler here.
Metropolitan in their operation and ap-
pointments, these hotels, operated by the
J. Whipple Corporation, are universally
known for their air of quiet dignity and
willingness to serve.
Young's Hotel
Admirably situated near the many his-
torical points of interest and in the
center of the business and social
district, with a universal reputation
for delicious New England cooking.
Parker House
Year in and year out since 1833 men
of affairs have made their homes here
in Boston.
Hotel Touraine
Tastefully appointed and luxurious
guest rooms, truly a home, a hotel en-
bodying refinement, dignity and
comfort.

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One of BOSTON'S Best Residential Hotels.
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and
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Quiet and attractive. Furnished or Un-
furnished. Suitable for Permanent or Trans-
ient occupancy at MODERATE RATES.
Dining Room Open Entire Year.
Harbert G. Summers.

**MUCH INTEREST
TAKEN IN SOCCER**
Early Games at Cornell Univer-
sity Attract Many Spectators
ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19 (Special).—A
fall sport that is arousing much interest
at Cornell University this year is soccer,
which attracts 2000 spectators in the
early games. Besides the varsity squad
of 30, an intercollegiate and interfraternity
soccer league has been organized by
Coach Nicholas Bawit, and some 12 to
14 teams play from time to time on
Alumni Field, where the lights have
been installed to allow games to go on
after dark. This is necessary because
so many students are detained in class-
rooms and laboratory until a late hour.
The varsity team is being organized
around a group of experienced players
from last year's varsity combination.
The varsity defense contains some veter-
ans including H. C. Stone '24, goal
tender; K. T. Hu '25, outside right;
last year, and W. D. Wright '24,
right half back last fall. The half back
line and the offense are also well forti-
fied with experienced material.
Although the business of experi-
mentation is not yet completed, the
varsity lineup in the league games will
probably be as follows:
Goalie, goal: Wright, right half back,
with E. Mendelowitz '25, or C. H.
Leonard '24, left half back; Alvin Hul-
nick '25, right half back; Ralph Ayau
'24, center half back; M. M. Montgomery
'24, one of last year's substitutes, left
half back; K. T. Hu '25, outside right;
W. F. Cook '25, inside right; Capt.
Bernard Meyer '24, center forward;
E. R. Thompson '24, inside left; M. J.
Rosen '25, outside left.
The league schedule calls for the fol-
lowing games:
Oct. 27—Princeton University at Prince-
ton.
Nov. 3—Harvard University at Ithaca;
19—Yale University at Ithaca; 17—Haver-
ford College at Haverford; 20—Haver-
ford College at Ithaca; 21—University
of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

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BOSTON
REISLET CONTINUES
BRILLIANT PLAYING
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19 (Spe-
cial).—Otto Reislet raised his chances
in the United States Three-Cushion
Billiard League yesterday, when he took
two matches from Charles Ellis of Pitts-
burgh. Reislet won the afternoon match,
50 to 47, in 55 innings, and the evening
match, 50 to 42, in 52 innings. The two
conquerees gave the Philadelphia rep-
resentative seven victories in his eight
matches so far.
Reislet played brilliantly, and by mak-
ing some seemingly impossible shots
was able to defeat the western Penn-
sylvania player. Reislet had a high run
of 5 in the afternoon and 8 at night.
Ellis' best effort was 8. The score by
innings:
AFTERNOON MATCH
Otto Reislet—3 4 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 4 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0
0 0 0 4 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 1 1
10 50 4—50 High Run—5, Innings—56.
Charles Ellis—5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
10 51 5—51 High Run—5, Innings—56.
EVENING MATCH
Otto Reislet—3 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
10 50 4—50 High Run—5, Innings—52.
Charles Ellis—5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
10 51 5—51 High Run—5, Innings—52.

THE HEUBLEIN HOTEL
Hartford, Conn.
Facing
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Opposite
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Park
"One of New England's most satisfying
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eating place. The Heublein Garage has ac-
commodations for fifty cars.
CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor

**CALIFORNIA TOO FAR
AWAY FOR YANKEES**
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—California,
famed for its oranges, movies and vaca-
tions, has failed to annex the world's
championship baseball team for a part
of the year. The Yankee champions
yesterday flatly rejected an invitation
to train in Los Angeles next spring,
with a homing "no far to go."
Though definite arrangements have
not been made, the Yankees may do
their training at their old camp in
New Orleans, Business Manager Bar-
row said.
Reports that a proposition to "train
at Los Angeles had been laid before
the Giants were denied by President
C. A. Stoneham.
L. E. HART TIES RECORD
PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The course
record of 83 at the Springfield Links here
was tied yesterday by L. E. Hart of Chi-
cago, a sophomore at Princeton, who shot
exceptionally fine golf. "The record was
made by Preston Moore of Houston, Tex.,
last year. Hart was a member of last
season's freshman golf team.

TRAVEL

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Cruise
AROUND THE WORLD
on the "SAMARIA"**
To the world's most famous countries—with their
wonders and splendours—the picturesque Mediterranean
borderlands, including Egypt, four weeks in India, Java,
Java; Philippines; South and North China; Japan; during
Cherry Blossom time; Hawaii; San Francisco; Panama; etc.
By specially chartered new Cunarder "SAMARIA," a ship
made famous during our 1921 Golden Jubilee Cruise, sailing
eastward in the path of spring. Comfort, luxury, leisure—
plus the services of our unique chain of permanent offices
all along the route. Cruise Limited to 400 Guests.
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LADY touring California and
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17, will conduct small party of
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vited school girls desiring deli-
cious holiday vacation. Christmas
Circumnavigation, New Year Day,
Pasadena, Adm. L-43, The Christian
Science Monitor, 1453 McCormick
Bldg., Chicago.

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VANCOUVER CANADA
European Plan
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Rates: \$1.50 per Day and Up

MASSACHUSETTS
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Plymouth, Mass.
Overlooking Plymouth Rock and the Bay on
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CLARK & SAMPSON
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Father Knickerbocker Is Proud Children Show Old Family Traits

1623-1923

THREE HUNDRED years is a respectable number for any American city to have to its credit, and Father Knickerbocker feels that his children should stop and realize this fact. It's all very well to bustle about for 239 years or so, and build up a thriving metropolis, but every so often one simply ought to pause and take account of stock.

Probably no one but that whimsical old gentleman himself could find much resemblance between the quiet, studious little trading post that was Manhattan in 1623 or 1624, and the surging city it has become today. But the parental eye keeps a fond watch over his children and notes how the family traits persist.

True, he sometimes wonders whether his overgrown family will ever stop multiplying so fast, and whether visitors will not find the neighborhood too crowded for comfort, but he certainly does not blame them for liking the city. He knew it was a choice spot from the first. Why shouldn't people come from all corners of the earth to Manhattan, with its fine climate, tempered winter and summer by its rivers and ocean gateway to the world beyond, and its Palisaded Hudson, leading through a great valley of natural treasures?

Lower Manhattan Grew

The island since has hospitably extended its boundaries to accommodate its increase, but the influx of 50 nationalities soon made these efforts seem futile. New land along both river fronts was made by filling in to a width of several blocks until lower Manhattan grew to about twice its first breadth. But it clung to its original outline during the expansion, and many who compare old and new maps of it never notice what happened. The present generation will have to decide whether they will continue the filling-in process down through the Narrows.

Manhattan's dense woods, then over-run with mink, beaver, and other, are now forests of brick and stone. All the fur-bearing animals, save the squirrels and dogs, walk upright to-day. Only that rugged and overgrown spot that is northwest Central Park remains to represent the original landscape, for leveling and building have transformed all else to tame urbanity.

To Wall Street by Water

An inlet from the East River flowed into the island where Broad Street now lies, extending as far as the site of Wall Street. Just as the first settlers earned a livelihood do many of their descendants find theirs today. A handful of Manhattanites in breeches or voluminous skirts frequented the banks of this ancient waterway, and exchanged glass beads and bits of polished shell for the game and peltries the Indians brought in their canoes. Today, the surging armies of straw-hatted men and gayly dressed girls enact a different scene on the same stage—but it is still the business of exchange.

Little thought has this hurrying throng for the past. That is what troubles Father Knickerbocker just a little. Where happy couples gaze into jeweler's windows, fair-haired girls once washed their linens and spread them to bleach in the sun. A sparkling brook then ran along Maiden Lane, as they called it because of this custom, but civilization forced the brook down below great shops, where

the settlers usually getting the best of the bargain.

It was so much easier to trade than to garden in a barely cleared woodland that a farmer shortage seemed unavoidable. Furthermore, food was waiting for all who had gun or bait, for the streams and woods were abundantly supplied. Thus sprang up on Manhattan its traditional "Hand-to-Mouth" existence which most people think began with the Delicatessen Age. But when one can live by exchanging commodities and procuring dinner at the doorstep, there is slight inducement to till the fields. Apparently, however, the fish and meat diet soon grew monotonous for Manhattan's first minister, the Rev. Jonas Michaelius, complained in 1628 of having little variety of menu and implored a "Back to the Soil" movement.

Early Moving Days

Moving day, that popular diversion of the average New Yorker, scheduled for October or May 1, got an early start in Manhattan also. Each move was for a more modern improvement, then, as at present. The first dwellings were holes dug in the ground, six or seven feet deep, shored up with timber, lined with bark, floored and roofed with bark over a timber frame. The roofs rose only a few feet above the ground, perhaps on a level with the entrances of the present tower-topped apartments. Then followed little log huts with thatched roofs, neatly set along or slightly back from the pathway which followed the shore line of the East River. Father Knickerbocker smiles as he admits that this charming rustic highway was no other than the present Pearl Street, that dirty, gloomy, alleyway of kegs and oil and ink!

Aside from Pearl Street, and Broadway, which was an Indian trail, we may look in vain for purely physical traces of the very first human activity on the island. But Father Knickerbocker is proud that his children still show the good old family traits. These have survived a real estate development that has increased the money value of Manhattan from twenty-four dollars to more than \$6,000,000,000.

Swiss Cheese on Top of the Cumberlands

GRUETLI cheese. What kind of cheese is it, and where is Gruetli? It was an adventurous spirit that made me set out alone one day last summer to find the Swiss village on top of the Cumberlands in southeastern Tennessee.

You will want to know how to pronounce the word properly. Certainly not three syllables, Gru-et-li, as I called it when I first saw it printed on a road map. Even she who said it to me first, and set my fancy toward it as a cheese goal—my friend who lives within six miles of its transplanted home on the lower Appalachian range—missed the flavor it had distilled from German on the Allemande side of the Alps, and the folk-ways of English it had gained on these heights. Gruetli—as nearly as I can write it.

I was having luncheon with my friend the day I heard of Gruetli. The cheese was delicious. I said it, meaning every word, as I munched my last bit, whereupon my hostess told me of a perfect maid she had revealed in for several years who had made it—the lived at the Swiss set-

and I begged her to tell me how to get to New Switzerland. Following her directions, one morning soon afterward I arrived at the railway station nearest my destination at 10, but here I found that the automobile line which I had expected to take from there did not go to Gruetli. The chauffeur suggested the postboy.

"Yonder he is, now—maybe you can go with him."

The speech was long. I had made up my mind to the desirability of this mode of reaching Gruetli the exact moment he said "postboy." Therefore the tone of the postboy fell on my ears with indescribable sweetness. "I kin take yer ef I don't git too loaded up with these here things," said Uncle Sam's representative in answer to my question. "I don't got Jim Crenshaw ter take them fo' auto-wheels fer me in his woggin but these here tradin' catalogs is powerful gittin'—I gets em ev'ry spring on fall to giv' out ter ev'body on the route."

He was busy packing all around the buggy, the capacious jaws at the back of which recalled turnips and anacondas.

"Git in," he commanded sententiously. This I did with a gentle slipping or sliding movement that meant that I wouldn't be a particle of bother to him.

"Wherever yer ter be draped?" he asked, after we had joggled about a mile.

"At the W-s. I want to see Miss B— Can you drive me there?"

Not on his life! They didn't live "on the road," and Uncle Sam's business couldn't wait for any detours, couldn't stop longer than two minutes even at the wayside post boxes which were a passing delight to me.

"Them folks got ter box long ther neib'rbouts the ole sto'. Yer kin see when yer git ther how yer kin fine yer way."

I was kept fairly busy distributing the mail. Whenever we stopped at an R. F. D. box on the left-hand side of our way I was allowed to open the door of the box, thrust in the mail

Java Markets Mst Rich Feasts of Color



The "Passar" or Native Market of Java

view, for two mail-order companies were insisting on showing their wares to all the country district, and Uncle Sam's agent was watching time.

"Git in," commanded he, with his master's slight regard for the individual where the masses are con-

mailed twinned, stood ready to receive the letter and catalog, and had them whom I had come to see and soon turned into the leafy that led to cheese and historical. The farwell sound of the mail post office was a "Cluck," follow by the click of leather on the foot of a beast.

Another wonderful farm, industry and thrift speaking in ripening hay and grain in the sun.

"I've got some cheese, but I hire out any more—I have to care of the place now," said B— in answer to my request.

And talk to father; he came among the first.

These are the facts I learned: the gallant officer of the Civil War, Swiss, Colonel S—, soon after the strife, was paid a bonus of land in southern Cumberlands. He rode over his property with visions of a new Switzerland. His advertisement of "a hundred acres for a \$100" was taken up promptly by a number of families who named their new home for that spot in Switzerland so dear to them as the cradle of their liberties—Gruetli, where stands in the old land the monument to William Tell. Others followed them until the district, six by eight miles, became covered with farms such as the pioneer Cumberlanders had never before seen.

But no market was convenient in those days for carving, cheese, vegetables, fruits and grains; and poor schools, and the lack of churches and social advantages, have sent succeeding generations to the centers in the valleys.

Presently I must be returning. But how? No conveyance could be furnished me; it was Saturday afternoon, and everybody busy or away. How I got back to the little post office whence I obtained means of travel to the railway station may be told much more quickly than it took to carry it out—I walked. No R. L. S. whacking his conkey, or Lindsay postering for a dinner, ever tramped a braver two miles alone in strange country. But I had learned a chapter in the settlement of Tennessee and I had a big round cheese to grove it.

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occupied when for 10 days in 1755 he made the Carlyle House his headquarters; back are coming the trundle beds, the quaint rockers, and the hooked rugs. Where the originals are no longer available, furniture in keeping with the period is being installed, so that visitors may see how this notable house looked when Sarah Fairfax Carlyle reigned as its mistress and had for her guests Washington and Braddock and the governors of the five principal American colonies.

Back of Hotel

The house is still hidden from view by the more modern hotel, and to enter it you must go through the hotel lobby. In architecture it is a fine example of an old Virginia mansion, and unlike many houses which have needed so much restoration that little of the original structure remains, the Carlyle House stands today almost as it was built.

John Carlyle, the original owner, came to Virginia in 1740, when he was 20 years old. After staying in Dumfries for a few years, he moved to Behehaven, a small settlement on the Potomac River. This in 1748 was incorporated into the present town of Alexandria, with John Carlyle as one of the incorporators and a member of its first board of trustees. Four years later he married Sarah Fairfax, the daughter of William Fairfax, collector of the South Potomac district of the colonies. Carlyle had established himself as a merchant. He carried on his own trade with foreign countries, and was rapidly gaining in wealth and public esteem.

In Keeping With Position

It was therefore fitting that he should have a residence in keeping with his position. He chose a site on which stood an old fort, built by the settlers in 1638 as protection against the Indians. Instead of demolishing this, he built his house over it, utilizing the cells of the fort for storage purposes. Thus a portion of the house is nearly three centuries old. The masonry in these cells in which the Indians were kept prisoners is almost as solid today as when first erected. The iron gratings that served as doors have fallen into decay; but portions of them remain to indicate their former appearance. The cells themselves are dismal places, utterly without light.

The house fronted on Fairfax Street, a lawn shaded by noble trees taking the place of the present hotel. The rear overlooked the river, and the wide porch opened upon the top of the old fort, which, inclosed by an ornamental balustrade, made a charming place to take the air. Gardens extended down a gentle slope to the river, where Carlyle had his warehouses and wharves. A portion of the gardens has been retained. The Potomac, it must be remembered, was not so distant in those days. A curious old tunnel which led to the river is still in existence.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Build Your Profession Upon the Rocks

PROFESSIONAL life has no room for the amateur. Every girl must have her ability highly trained in order to attain success in her chosen field, for in that field, whatever it may be, she is sure to find many talented workers. Talent is an attribute which nature bestows rather liberally, and it is not of much practical consequence unless it is disciplined, directed, and prepared for definite expression.

At the New York School of Fine and Applied Art the pupil who wishes to be an interior decorator discovers that in order to attain distinction in her career she needs much more than taste, color feeling, and knowledge of period furniture. She learns that this profession has linked itself closely with architecture, and that to excel in it she must know how a window is hung, how a chimney is constructed inside as well as out, what are perfect proportions for paneling, what the different types of moldings are and their suitable use, what proportion cornices should bear to the dimensions of the rooms they adorn. She is required, in short, to become an interior architect. She must have a theoretical knowledge of cabinet-making and understand joints, dovetail, and springs as thoroughly as she does styles and fabrics. The adjustment of backs to seats, rungs to legs, mirrors to frames, drawers to chests must hold no mysteries for her.

Analytic Drawings

Perhaps this sounds somewhat appalling, but the facility with which, under the skilled instruction given at the school, the knowledge is attained and expressed in drawings is evidenced by the very remarkable first-year work of the students, which shows analytic renderings of the architectural details of interiors and of furniture.

When this basic information has been mastered, the student advances to original compositions based upon the fundamental laws of rhythm. She learns how to express them on paper in different mediums. With the period styles which she has mastered as familiarly as the alphabet, she is then able to take a few liberties, combining antique with modern craft-work in a manner original and chaste. Knowledge of design, of textures, of trimmings, of hardware must be achieved not only in class but by constant attendance at exhibitions, auctions, and collections. In the meantime her taste is growing purer and yet more audacious day by day. She is living in an

atmosphere into which no current of the vulgar, the smart, the showy enters.

Ready for the Business World

Perhaps the question may be asked, why is such thoroughness necessary? Is it not a needless elaboration of the training truly needed for the work of making delightful color schemes and rhythmical harmonies in people's houses? A practical answer to this objection is that some of the best openings for women starting out upon careers in interior decorating are with architectural firms, who require of them all this technical knowledge in order that architect and decorator may work together with complete intelligence. Other openings are with factories, commercial houses, and department stores, which women may enter as draftsmen, buyers, or actual decorators. These situations, also, demand technical knowledge of architectural interiors and cabinet-making, and facility in stating them graphically.

The school has branches in Paris, London, and Florence, where students may continue their courses among the art traditions which still are vivid and potent in the Old World.

Make Friends With Your Tools

Considering the multiplicity of household utensils on the market it is not strange that the housekeeper is puzzled to know which of many devices designed for the same end will serve her purpose best. A good many women take what is offered them over the counter without attempting to verify the claims made for it or comparing it and other articles of the same type.

Every tool is fashioned to do certain things and no difficulty should exist for the purchaser in finding out what these are. Salesmen are trained to explain the merchandise which they sell and the purchaser has only to inquire and to appear interested in the story in order to draw forth explicit descriptions and directions. Having learned the capabilities of her purchases, the housekeeper should next force her tool to live up to its qualifications. However ingenious, however "automatic" a mechanism may be, it demands the intelligence of a human being and constant care in the manner in which it is used, to accomplish the purposes for which it is employed. It must be properly cleaned and safely stored. Labor-saving devices are indeed worthy of their name; but we must not imagine that they are labor-exemption devices.

What Paris Dictates

Special Correspondence

WINTER fashions are the interest of the day for women in Paris. To fix her choice is no small task for Madame, since the imagination of designers proves to have been more eclectic than ever. There are, nevertheless, several prevalent features of previous seasons which Madame is glad to find again. Among these is the straight line from which she has no desire to depart; but the dressmakers have brought variations into its interpretation. They have cunningly introduced the circular movement without disturbing the slender effect of the straight foundation lines. This result is attained by doing away with plain skirts. While the framework is invariably straight and clinging to the figure a circular movement is given in the trimmings. There are, for example, frocks which are semi-fitting down to the knee and then a flounce widens the skirt around the ankles; or the hem is scalloped over a ruffle of lace. Other skirts have fullness either at the side or in front; or else they are finely pleated, the pleats being held in place by rows of stitching, but are finally freed at the bottom. Circular flounces, tucks forming box-pleats with rows of stitching over them, all kinds of pleats cleverly manipulated—such are the devices employed to give fullness to dresses, without appearing to do so.

Another interesting feature of the collections is the treatment of the waist-line. One striking note is the tendency for belts to go up in front and down at the back. The break at the waist-line is obtained by a belt or drapery sometimes ending in a bow tied at the side or behind. Drapery is sometimes very originally treated, frequently ending, in evening gowns, in long narrow trains. Often the waist-line is marked by Chinese embroidery. Even the "chemise frock," which is still favored, has a break in front so as to allow a flounce to be caught at the waist or a piece of embroidery to run down to the bottom of the dress. The point is to suggest a waist-line higher in front than behind.

As for the length of the skirt, which every season is the cause of strife between designers and customers, it is kept short for street wear and dancing and ankle-length for evening wear—a narrow train appearing in a few cases. All attempts to make Madame wear an uncomfortably long skirt have been baffled. An original touch has been introduced by one of the Paris houses in the way of handling the neck line. The graceful oval opening (the bateau neck) is sharing its popularity with the Peter Pan collar. There is also the one-inch band with a small bow and long ends and there is even the high-crested collar.

If last spring and summer could be

said to be the epoch of printed material, the coming winter promises to be the era of embroidery. Embroidery has been in favor for some time now but never to this extent. Most conspicuous is its use in coats. Coats cut on straight lines are all-over embroidered in kaleidoscopic coloring and trimmed with fur at collar, cuffs, and hem. In tulle, browns, greens, blues and grays, they are most gorgeous things. The hip-length coats with a tight band of fur or embroidery at bottom and tied on one side are also very smart. The Russian blouse effect is to be noted. Red dresses with hip-length coats of black velvet are very new and very "chic."

Velvet is extensively used in the winter collections. Bright colors are used but black is making a strong offensive to return to favor. It is seen in all materials and for all occasions. Often it is blended with red, or royal blue, or white, or brown, or gray. Sometimes the only touch of color is introduced in a buckle, tassel, or belt. Black embroidered in rhinestones was the striking feature shown by one of the houses. Printed materials have not altogether disappeared with the summer season. They are reappearing under the form of printed velvets which are used chiefly for trimmings and evening cloaks. But the great favorites for evening wraps are broadcades and lamés. If they are not employed for the making of the coat they are used for gorgeous linings. When used in the making of capes they are so soft that they are as flexible as chiffon velvet. White velvet and broadcaded lamé are a combination not infrequently seen. Velvet is unquestionably the most popular material for the coming season.

There are many novelties in trimmings. The beaded dresses are fewer than usual, while a light trimming of spangles is coming into favor. Black velvet frocks are trimmed with velvet flowers of bright color. Fine stitching is a novel feature. Lattice-work is often seen. Buttons are used in a curious way and chenille makes pretty embroidery, soft to the eye. There are buckles of jewelry to catch draperies and long tassels and gorgeous girdles.

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Knit This Jacquette Sweater and Rejoice in the Winter Winds

Converting the Two-Piece Suit Into a Three-Piece Costume

THERE are just two reasons why one must reluctantly set aside one's well-tailored blue twill or gray velvet suit. First, a chill wind has a propensity for reminding one that a thin blouse is not quite adequate for fall weather; second, a truly modish suit is of the three-piece variety. Both objections are overcome simply and inexpensively by knitting a jacquette sweater in tones to harmonize with the suit.

Directions for knitting this model are as follows:

Size 36

Knitting worsted or artwool, 7 balls; marabou, 4 balls; Angora, 2 balls; 1 pair celluloid knitting needles, No. 7; 1 stitch holder; 1 ten's brush; 9 sts = 2 inches; 15 rows = 2 inches.

Body—With knitting worsted cast on 76 sts for lower edge of back, k 7 ridges in garter stitch, then work in stockinette stitch until piece measures 17 inches from beginning. Bind off 2 sts at beginning of each of the next 2 rows, decrease 1 st at both ends every other row, twice. Work even for 6 inches. Next row on right side k 24 sts and slip them on to the stitch holder, bind off the next 20 sts for back of neck, k remaining 24 sts and p back to neck. Increase 1 st at neck every other row until there are 10 increases then cast on 8 sts for front of neck. Work even until front measures 17 inches from back to neck. Increase 1 st at armhole every other row 4 times, cast on 5 sts for underarm. Work even for 3 inches. Increase 1 st at front edge in next and every 8th row thereafter, until front is as long as back at underarm before border; make border as on back and bind off loosely on wrong side. Make other front to correspond and sew up underarm seams. Working from right side, pick up and k 1 st for every 2 rows on front edge (or enough to keep work flat), k 3 ridges in garter stitch, binding off in last row on wrong side.

Sleeves—With knitting worsted cast on 12 sts (shoulder). P 1 row, cast on 4 sts at beginning of every row until there are 68 sts on needle. * 7 rows even, 1 row decreasing at both ends; repeat from * 6 times. Work even until sleeve measures 12 inches at seam. Increase 1 st at both ends in next row, 7 rows even, 1 increasing row, 5 rows even. Change

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to marabou and, beginning on right side, k even in garter stitch for 3 1/2 inches; bind off on wrong side. Insert sleeves in body, using weaving stitch and having sleeve seams 1/2 inch to the front of underarm seams.

Collar—With marabou cast on 30 sts, work even in garter stitch for 13 inches and bind off. Have fronts overlap and place buttons as shown in illustration; crochet button-loops on edge of right front. Collar may also be made in Angora; in such case the entire sleeves are made in knitting worsted.

Brush entire garment, except collar and cuffs, with fease brush.

k, knit; st, stitch; p, purl.

Drying Crocheted and Knitted Things

ARTICLES crocheted or knitted of wool yarn are easily washed, but properly to dry them is often a problem. One housewife has been well satisfied with the results obtained by rolling the articles in dry towels or old sheets. If this is done two or, preferably, more times, the moisture is well taken out and the sweater, jacket, scarf, or shawl, if laid upon a flat surface, will soon be entirely dry. In this way the garment is not stretched out of shape and the fibers of the yarn are separated, appearing nearly the same as before the article was washed. This soft, fluffy appearance cannot be obtained when the water evaporates from a wet wool garment, for under such treatment the fibers of the wool tend to stick together.

EXORA FACE POWDER STAYS ON

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Send 10 cents for trial package. JOHN H. WALES, 445 W. 28th St. N.Y. City.

Another Household Page will appear in The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow, Saturday, with feature articles and appropriate advertising

Motor Accessories That Women Will Enjoy

WHETHER a woman drives her own car or not, there are certain accessories that contribute much toward protection, comfort and enjoyment. Almost all the latest devices add to the looks of the car, are comparatively simple to install and surprisingly reasonable in price.

For protection, for instance, there is a lock for spare tires, not to mention locks for the car itself, rear-view mirrors and a very useful gasoline gauge that insures milady of sufficient "gas" to complete her trip. Besides locks for the rear tires, a radiator lock-cap is very satisfying, for it makes the radiator leak-proof in more ways than one. One design made of all bronze is not only distinctive in looks but practical because of self-locking mechanism. The rear-view mirror can instantly be adjusted and is not affected by vibration. Whether a woman drives an open or closed car, it is almost indispensable for safe driving, especially when she is motoring alone. Seamless corners and beveled plate glass are desirable features. Another style is only three inches in diameter and is a periscope that reduces the road in the rear to a small but perfect picture. With the gas gauge the number of gallons in the tank is right before the driver in a little dial that is not affected by changes of temperature nor controlled by changes of gear.

Air Cushion and Pedal Pads

For comfort there are an ever-increasing number of luxuries that add to the enjoyment of the car, winter, summer, or the year around. As a comfortable seat is often a matter of consideration, air pillows are fitted with an air tube that permits them to be filled just like a football; they adjust themselves to every curve of the back. Suitable height for the seat is easily arranged, too, with this type of air cushion. For warm months and warm climates the new slip covers of straw matting are cool and dust shedding. These come for both the back and seat. Pedal pads are another form of "cushion," and are designed to keep the feet from slipping off the pedals; they are attached readily to almost any make of car.

To promote easy riding, one may choose either a set of "subbers," or "shock absorbers," and will be delighted to see how they smooth out rough places in the road. They are especially valuable as an addition to the light and inexpensive car. A cow ventilator cools the floor and is an accessory especially appreciated where the weather is hot. The woman who keeps her car looking its best will appreciate door pads. Made of metal and lined with flannel to prevent friction, they save the door many scratches. These, too, will fit most cars.

Luggage for Motorists

Luggage is often an important item with the motorist who makes the most of week-ends and vacation travel. Great variety of choice is offered. Trunks, suitcases, and lunch kits of all kinds will tempt every purse. One style of trunk has a curved back to fit the rear curve of the car, and will fit in next the spare tire. It will hold a suitcase and hatbox. Another trunk has space for two suitcases, as well as other articles. A very desirable lunch kit measures about 15 inches long and the same height, and is nine inches wide. It is of enameled metal and has space for

two quart-size vacuum bottles, as well as fittings for plates, knives, forks, and napkins. A thermos fiber lunch kit is made of black seal, embossed with metal corners, and contains a lacquered metal lunch box that is removable, and a thermos bottle. This is a style nicely suited to small lunches. A complete kitchenette will answer every requirement of a camping trip, since there is a folding table, cabinet, and even a refrigerator. What more charming luxury for the motor car is there than the vase? Vases may be had measuring in height seven, and nine inches and made of glass cut or etched. They are most practical when constructed with the non-splash feature. These can be removed from the metal holder

that screws to the car. When fresh-cut flowers are out of season there are gay dried flowers in delightful pink, yellow, lavender and white shades to be chosen from either acroclium or everlasting.

The radiator ornament is growing in popularity for it individualizes the car. Decidedly feminine, too, are many of the designs. A speed nymph of nickel also comes with a motor-meter attachment. A mascot that typifies grace and a bronze Mercury plated with silver are frequently seen. But many clever and original radiator-cap ornaments are designed to order by silversmiths and craft studios. Such an ornament is indeed an appropriate gift for any feminine devotee of motoring.

Made With Sugar and Spice

PUMPKIN and squash pies are popular largely because of well-blended spices. The cooky jar depends upon the spice box for character and variety. Gingerbread with a blending of several spices outshines the plain ginger variety. A small amount of ground cloves used to flavor and to darken the bread is better than too much dark molasses, which often is bitter. Fresh gingerbread with apple sauce, cream cheese, hot cocoa, or even a glass of plain milk always proves enjoyable. For a special treat serve hot gingerbread for dessert with whipped cream or a chocolate sauce. Cocoa cakes and marshmallow topping are made better by a final dusting of cinnamon. Powdered sugar and cinnamon in a shaker make an agreeable and convenient finish for waffles, French toast, luncheon fritters, or—the meringue on a butterscotch pie. Mace is the true flavor for pound cake, coffee cakes, and doughnuts. The latter may be rolled in spiced sugar when served.

Breakfast Favorites

Everyone likes cinnamon toast, which is easy to make and satisfying to the appetite when the cinnamon is combined with either brown or powdered sugar. Spicy caramel rolls or cinnamon buns are excellent for breakfast. The flavor given by a stick of cinnamon in the milk, which is heated for making cocoa or chocolate, proves a pleasant surprise. Don't forget the pinch of salt, too, which brightens the flavor.

If ever a flavor has been overworked, it is vanilla. Its use has been so universal that, although one admits that the taste is delicious, one is wearied of it. For an easy, novel cake frosting, flavor confectioner's sugar with cinnamon and moisten it to a smooth consistency with thick cream. It is just as good as it is simple. For a spice cake try a lemon or orange icing.

For Dessert

With apple dumplings serve a spicy brown sugar sauce; with berry pudding use nutmeg for flavor. Standard hard sauce (one part butter creamed with three parts of sugar) flavored with nutmeg is convenient to have on hand for the various fruit

Aunt Mary's Chocolates 1 1/2 lbs. ONLY \$1.00

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Women of refinement and culture have found this soap the equal of French toilet soaps which command high prices. It is a hard soap, delicately perfumed with a blend of oriental oils, and contains a liberal portion of pure cast cream.

Antoinette Donnelly's Lovely Skin Soap enjoys the favor of discriminating women throughout the nation.

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Greeting Cards

UNUSUAL and EXCLUSIVE

The design is significant of the Christmas story. The wise men, the camel and the star are engraved in silver and black. The greeting is a beautiful little poem entitled "Christmas Love," engraved in Old English. The card is a magnificent imported hand made ivory white stock, deckled all four edges, size 5 1/2" x 7 1/2" with envelope to match, lined with Blue and Gold French Tissue.

So that this card may be exclusive to you, the sale to one order in any one city. Should your order arrive too late you will be notified immediately and another design submitted for your approval or your money will be refunded. In placing your order kindly state your wishes in case the quota for your city has been filled.

The price including copper plate and embossing of your name on the card is:
12 cards and envelopes \$9.00
25 cards and envelopes \$15.00
50 cards and envelopes \$25.00
100 cards and envelopes \$45.00
Enclose money order, check or draft for 25% of the order. The balance may be sent by parcel post. C. O. D. carrying charges prepaid. Print carefully the name you wish on the card and do not abbreviate.

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NUCOA

The Spread for Bread That Shortens Pie When the Frost is on the Pumpkin

and a nip is in the air, when the apples, green and rosy red, are put away with care, make a pumpkin pie, or apple, with a NUCOA shortened crust. For a crust of flaky-lightness, NUCOA tried will win your trust!

Finest Table Quality At One-Half the Price

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THE HOME FORUM

Whittier in His Garden Room

WHAT a street for the good Quaker poet to call his own for fifty years and more! Friend Street in quiet Amesbury. It is inseparably linked with the name of John Greenleaf Whittier, as is also this pleasant little study known as "the garden room." I would rather see this study on the southeast corner of the poet's house, overlooking street and river and hill of familiar name, than many a shrine of older and more distant lands. And I have seen it quite as plainly, I am sure, as any of the thousands who have crossed its humble threshold in Whittier's day and since. How familiar it all is,—carpet, wall paper, stove, pictures, books, even to the pressed gentians between the glass in the north window, and the view of Po Hill duly celebrated in such poems as "Abram Morrison," "Miriam," and "Cobbler Keesar's Vision."

These books that fill the shelves, the desk, and the table to their full capacity, and then overflow into nearly all the rooms of the house are like old friends. It is not difficult to locate the favorite volumes. Here are the oft-read poems of Burns and Scott; here the well-worn copy of "Hypatia"; here the beloved Milton; here his great contemporaries who were also his dear friends.

I pause before the excellent illustrations of familiar poems, as was his wont, in the early morning, disdaining those fine gold pens and ornamental inkstands which his admirers supplied and using the steel points and ordinary ink bottles from his own stationer. It is so quiet now that the writer may indeed hear his own thoughts, as he would say, but later when the early morning has assembled in the pleasant garden room he works on undisturbed in the midst of domestic affairs. He loves this kind of company, though he cannot be said to crave the numerous

pilgrims who continually come and go on Friend Street. Ah, no. If he has sufficient warning he will slip out into the garden, where his "pear trees are breaking with heavy fruit and the grapes are like those the Israelites found at Eschol"; or he will walk farther still among the wild flowers he so much admired, "the groundnut vine with its sweet fragrance suggestive of, but more delicate than the heliotrope," "the arbutus, anemone, and yellow violet making glad and beautiful the banks of our river."

Perhaps he may gather a tribute from the flowers of the field so that he will write, "In our garden room the flower-vases remind us of the green places visited in the sunshine of the last few days." Here are graceful bluebells from the Merrimac bank, white cones of the water-bush from the woods near the Salisbury Beach, splendid spikes of the cardinal flower from the banks of the Powow River.

But if he does not make his escape then he endures the throe of the call as best he may, interrupting the dull flow of conversation by trips to the closet for a specially fine pen, or some kindling for the open fire, watching with twinkling eyes the antics of Charlie, the splendid old African parrot with scarlet head, who has a predilection for shoe buttons and tender shins!

I do not neglect the open stove that played such an important part in the life of the garden room and its inmates. As a neighbor has so aptly written, "That fire was perpetual source of pleasure and annoyance to us all. It was an old-fashioned Franklin stove, that smoked on the slightest provocation, and scattered ashes over the hearth. At the same time it had the habit of throwing out the most charming gleams and shadows, especially if driftwood was being burned." Yes, I see the bright-eyed poet taking the poker jealously from anyone who dared to touch his beloved coals. And I see him lying on the lounge at twilight watching the firelight dancing and flickering on the walls of his study. And I hear him repeating favorite passages from Burns and Scott, and launching forth into most delightful conversation. It is, as if I behold the lines of "Burning Drift-Wood" taking form as the shadows come and go.

Forsooth! know this pleasant garden room full well! Think you I have not crossed the threshold, seated myself in these quaint chairs of another age, dreamed dreams in this flickering firelight? Not so. Even as the boatman of Uhlán's ballad carried a third passenger unware, even as the good Quaker poet saw the tale of Wight with James T. Fields, and a goodly portion of the earth with that far traveler, Bayard Taylor, even so have I beheld the garden room. And I may boast that I have never put the gentle owner and proprietor of it all so peacefully to sleep as many a pilgrim did. F. H.

Cromlechs in Kent

IN THE year 1827, one of the citizens of London spent a holiday at Hollingbourne in Kent, and under date of July 26 of that year he writes in his diary: "This morning about 9 o'clock in company with Mr. West and Gilliam started in the chaise for Chatham. The principal object which attracted my attention on my way thither over Boxley Hill was a large pile of stones in a wheat field by the road side, and on inquiry found it was Kits Coty House."

"The name of Kits Coty House baffles all research and ingenuity to discover the real title from this vulgar corruption, but the monument itself appears to be satisfactorily accounted for to the antiquarians who have examined it."

"They tell us that in the year 455 a battle took place between the Britons and Danes on the banks of the Medway at Aylesford, and the stones now remaining are supposed to be part of a monument then erected."

"Upon examination you see two immense stone slabs, each nine tons weight, fixed on the end in the ground, and inclining towards each other at a right angle. Another slab is between them for support, and one great stone, of more than twelve tons, lies as a roof transversely over all, making a kind of cell about seven feet each way, and the same in height."

"The stones have no marks of the chisel about them, and are said to be of the pebble kind. This I know not what to call it otherwise than Kits Coty House is perfect, and in its original form."

"The manner of rearing these piles was somewhat ingenious. According to Mr. Roland, a mound of earth was raised ascending by a gradual slope. Up this the stones were conveyed on rollers, and dropped by the ends into holes which had been previously dug to receive them. The impost was then placed across them, and the earth removed nearly to the level of the ground; but for this device, it would have been impracticable to have raised a stone of the greatest length of which, in the present instance is twelve feet, and the thickness little less than two feet throughout to the height of several feet, and this without any description of mechanic powers."

"For twenty miles round Kits Coty House presents an extraordinary appearance. However indifferently it may in itself repay the visit of a stranger (whose curiosity has been too much excited, which I confess was the case with myself by its appearance at a distance) he will, if he is possessed of the slightest feeling for the beauty and sublimity of nature, be amply repaid by the noble and luxuriant landscape its situation commands. The country lies open for several miles, at every side, in all the luxuriance of waving corn almost ready for the sickle. Hop plantations, and the river Medway winding through the valley complete the variety and interest of the picture."

Today Kits Coty House stands as it

did when this writer so carefully described it ninety-six years ago, and the landscape, no doubt, is just as "noble and luxuriant" as it was then. In all probability, however, this cromlech had its origin long before the year 455, and it may even date back to the Stone Age.

The accompanying view is from an old print taken from Ireland's "History of Kent" (1830). It will be noticed that there a single stone is shown embedded in the earth at a short distance from the cromlech; this does not exist today, and was probably the



Kits Coty House, a Cromlech in Kent. From an Old Print

remnant of a circle of similar stones. As to its name, it is possible that this monument was styled "Kits Coty House" (sometimes spelled "Kits Coty House") during the Middle Ages. A Kentish rhyme, of medieval origin, refers to "Kit" going to Canterbury, and it is not at all improbable that Kit was a popular name amongst the pilgrims who would travel along the Pilgrims Way (an old track running from Winchester to Canterbury) which crosses this very hillside only a few hundred yards down the hill.

Still further down the hill, on the way to Aylesford, there is a heap of stones, now known locally as the "Countless Stones," the tradition being that no one is able to count them correctly.

In the eighteenth century, according to various writers and priests, these stones formed one or more cromlechs, and were then known as "Lower Kits Coty House." One writer relates how the owner of the field once pulled down this cromlech intending to break up the stones and cart them away, but they proved too hard to be broken.

On the opposite bank of the Medway at Troitscliffe are still to be seen the remains of another cromlech surrounded by a circle of stones set in the ground, and at the village of Addington near by there are standing stones, and the remains of a stone circle.

A flint arrowhead was once picked up near Kits Coty House, and fragments of charred pottery have been found near the stones at Addington, but there is little else remaining today to tell us of the race who lived on this hillside, except Kits Coty House itself.

An African Village

A little village, an African hamlet, comes after—it is of the same reddish gray as the ground and the sands; it has been calcined by the same sun. Its huts of matted straw, very low, look like the nests of animals. Far off, one can see there, moving about, like strange puppets, four or five persons in very showy costumes—robes of orange color, red, or white, from which long black arms protrude.

All along the street there are nothing but little cafes. Little stalls. Under each straw-structure, something is being drunk or traded in. And the whole has a sort of impetuous air, the air of a caravan, of the beginning of an African market.

Cafes à l'Arabe... where one eats pink watermelons and bits of sugarcane. Shops in extreme miniature, whose whole stock and display are laid on a little table constructed with pigeon-holes in the top; a little rice in one compartment, a little salt in another, a little ginger, and then, little heaps of queer grain, and roots of a totally unknown kind. And the same merchant also deals in cotton turbans, costumes of the Egyptian fashion, and Ethiopian pagnes (body garments of cotton).

Buyers and sellers, about two hundred persons at most, belong to all sorts of races. Negroes, very black, frizzly and shining, with torsos nude, and superb in their attitudes. Arabs with great painted eyes, dressed in white, bright-green, or golden yellow. Tawny men, long and slender, stock-necked, with goat-like profiles, who wear long hair dyed a reddish white that contrasts with the color of their shoulders like a merino-wool upon bronze. Dankaïs wearing necklaces of shells. And two or three wandering Malays, bringing with them into this medley a courtesy of near India.

—Pierre Loti. Translated by Lafcadio Hearn.

Comes the Day

Blackness changes grey. Greyness silver white. Whiteness comes the day. Comes the passing rain. Birds in clamorous cry. Glorious comes the sun. A wagon rattles by. Now the day's begun. —Arthur S. Bourinot, in "Lyrics From the Hills."

Cinderella of the Leaves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A maiden bright and beautiful
One night I chanced to meet,
The silver slippers of the frost
Were on her dancing feet.
"Who are you, pretty lass?" I cried,
My heart with love aflame;
She pelted me with crimson leaves,
"October is my name."

The wind blew up, the moon retired
Behind a cloudy veil,
Twelve solemn strokes a distant bell

Sent clanging on the gale.
She doffed her gorgeous gown of gold
Put on a ragged cloak,
And left a silver slipper small
Beneath a blighted oak.

"Hail! Cinderella of the leaves,
I know you now," said I,
"In gay October's dress awhile
You dazzle every eye.
At midnight on the thirty-first
The ancient spell remember,
Discard your finery and don
The tatters of November."

Migna Irving.

Mut

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Die Eigenschaft Mut wird im menschlichen Denken so allgemein mit Gefahr und Widerstand in Zusammenhang gebracht, dass das Wesen dieser Tugend, Unerschütterlichkeit oder Stagnantität, vielleicht nicht immer recht erkannt und voll gewürdigt wird. Es erfordert in der Tat viel Mut, mit dem alltäglichen Gleichlauf des Alltagslebens unverdrossen und ohne Erlässung geduldig Schritt zu halten und auch die "geringen Tage," die Tage unbedeutenden Erlebens, ohne Unzufriedenheit und Geringachtung tapfer zu ertragen. Diejenigen, die die hervorragende Leistung eines anderen bewundern und sich vielleicht nach einer Gelegenheit zur Vollbringung einer ähnlichen Tat sehnen, können sich mit der Gewissheit trösten, dass nur durch schlichte Pflichterfüllung im Kleinen der Mut erlangt werden kann, der einen zu grösseren Unternehmungen und Taten befähigt.

Durchschnittlich gibt es in der menschlichen Erfahrung wenig entscheidende Augenblicke oder grosse Gefahren. Wenn aber solche Wendepunkte eintreten, dann entfaltet sich der Mut, mit dem ihnen der einzelne entgegentritt, genau in der Stärke, die ihm eigen gewordenen Vertrauen auf das Gute entspricht. Man ist angesichts einer sogenannten Gefahr in dem Masse mutig, wie man in ruhigen Zeiten durch die eigene Auffassung, durch den eigenen Begriff von Mut darauf vorbereitet worden ist. Denn diese Eigenschaft wird wie irgend eine andere Tugend nicht in einem entscheidenden Augenblicke plötzlich ins Dasein gerufen. Sie hat vielmehr ihren Ausgangspunkt erfahrungsgemäss in etwas, das man nur als schlummerndes Erkennen dessen anseht, dass das Gute höher steht als das Böse; und ihr Ausdruck durch den einzelnen nimmt in dem Verhältnis zu, wie sich das Verständnis, das das Recht über das Unrecht siegt, erweitert und durch Betätigung im Leben bewiesen wird.

Der erhabene Mut, den der junge David zeigte, als er dem herausfordernden Feind seines Volkes entgegen trat und ihn besiegte, hat jung und alt mit grosser Bewunderung erfüllt. Davids Furchtlosigkeit ging jedoch nicht aus der damaligen Notlage hervor. Seinen ersten Beweis von Unerschrockenheit erbrachte er mit dem Entschluss, ein einfacher Hirtenjunge zu werden. Als er an den Hügelabhängen seine bescheidenen Arbeit verrichtete, machten ihm seine klaren geistigen Begriffe das Gute so wirklich, dass ihm auch jede Kundwerdung des Bösen unwirksam erschien. Dort bewies er, dass Raubthierheit der Macht eines lebendigen Gottvertrauens nicht gleichkommen konnte. Da er also durch dieses ihm zur Gewohnheit gewordene gelistige Vertrauen vorbereitet war, so konnte er beim Bestehen einer anderen Probe erklären: "Der Herr, der mich von dem Löwen und Bären errettet hat, der mich auch errettet von diesem Philister." Bei dieser neuen Prüfung war mutiges Vorgehen das natürliche und einseitige richtige Verhalten des Jünglings, der sich bei seinen einfachen täglichen Verrichtungen daran gewöhnt hatte, Gott als die allmächtige Kraft und als stets erreichbar anzusehen.

Wahre Unerschrockenheit angesichts einer scheinbar überwältigenden Schwierigkeit ist keineswegs jener tierische Mut, der eine materielle Annahme an einer anderen misst; denn in einem solchen Wettstreit muss notwendigerweise die schwächere, materielle Annahme der stärkeren unterliegen. Goliath von Gath verfügte ohne Zweifel über grossen tierischen Mut. Er liess keine andere Macht gelten als die der Materialität. Er wusste nichts von der Macht des einen Gottes, dem David diente und gehorchte. Das Wirkungsvermögen dieses falschen tierischen Muts, den der prahlerische sterbliche Sinn zum Ausdruck bringt, hängt von der irrigen Annahme ab, dass die Materie wirklich sei und Macht habe, sowie von der Furcht, die diese Annahme beachtet und anerkennt. Sobald man dem Glauben an materielle Macht oder dem menschlichen Willen entgegentritt, wie es dieser junge Gottesverehrer tat, der zu dem drohenden Bösen sagte: "Ich aber komme zu dir im Namen des Herrn Zebaoth," verschwindet seine erschreckende Annahme vor der höheren Gewalt geistiger Weltheit. Mrs. Eddy sagt in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 490) über diesen falschen Sinn von tierischem Mut oder dem menschlichen Willen: "Willenskraft nur ein Erzeugnis der Annahme, und diese Annahme begeht Raub an der Harmonie. Der menschliche Wille ist ein tierischer Trieb, nicht ein Vermögen der Seele. Daher kann er den Menschen nicht richtig regieren. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt Wahrheit und Liebe als die Triebkräfte des Menschen."

Wir erlangen also Mut, indem wir das Bestehen und die Fortdauer des Wirklichen und Unsterblichen sowie die Unwirklichkeit und Machtlosigkeit alles Gott-Unähnlichen erkennen. Mut ist die ruhige Zuversicht, die auf einem kindlichen Vertrauen auf Gott beruht; er ist die Gewissheit, die sich auf die unveränderliche Güte und Allgegenwart des göttlichen Gemüts stützt. Wie jede wünschenswerte Eigenschaft, so wird auch der Mut durch beharrliches aufsteigendes Erheben des Denkens erlangt, und die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart die Grundlage und die Regel jedes rechten Strebens, indem sie zeigt, dass Gott das einzige Gemüt ist, und dass daher der wirkliche Mensch göttliche Weltheit wiederfindet.

Der falsche Annahmen des materiellen Sinnes im eigenen Denken entgegengetreten und sie überwunden; die täglichen Pflichten getreu und genau erfüllen, weil es recht und billig ist; jeder Versuchung widerstehen, vom Pfad der Reinheit und der liebevollen Güte abzuweichen—das heisst man wahren Mut üben, der allein einen befähigen kann, zwischen dem Richtigen und dem Falschen, dem Wirklichen und dem Unwirklichen, rasch zu unterscheiden und unter besonders schwierigen Umständen für richtiges Handeln zu entscheiden. Wenn man unerschütterlich daran festhält, dem eigenen falschen materiellen Denken entgegenzutreten und es zu beseitigen, so ist unaufhörlich bemüht, jeden Glauben an ein von Gott getrenntes Dasein oder an eine ihm getrennte Macht zu überwinden, dann wird man mit genügend Mut ausgerüstet werden, um jedweder anscheinend drohenden auch noch so aussergewöhnlichen Kundwerdung der sterblichen Annahme entgegenzutreten zu können; denn auf diese Weise wird, wie Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 181) sagt, "unsterblicher Mut die menschliche Brust erfüllen und den lebendigen Weg des Lebens erleuchten."

Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE quality of courage is so commonly associated in thought with danger or opposition that the steadfast nature of this virtue is, perhaps, not always fully recognized or appreciated. Indeed, much courage is required to pursue without stagnation the humdrum routine of life, to endure without desponding "the day of small things." Those who look with admiration upon another's distinguished deed, who long, perchance, for similar opportunity, may comfort themselves with the knowledge that simple faithfulness in little things is the element out of which must come the courage that is equal to the greater undertaking.

In the average human experience there are few climactic moments or great perils; but if, perchance, such crises appear, the courage with which the individual faces them is exactly equal to the cumulative strength which arises out of his habitual trust in God. One is as courageous when facing so-called danger, as his concepts in quiet hours have prepared him to be; for this quality, like any other virtue, does not spring into existence in some crucial instant. It begins, in experience, in what may be merely a latent recognition that good is greater than evil; and its individual expression increases in proportion to one's expanding understanding and practical proof that right can conquer any wrong.

Youth and adult have contemplated with admiration the noble courage displayed by the young David when he encountered and overcame the defiant foe of his people. David's fearlessness, however, was not born in that emergency. He first had the hardihood to be a simple shepherd boy. It was on the hillside, when attending to his humble task, that his clear spiritual concepts made good more real to him than any possible manifestation of evil could be. There he proved that predatory animality was not equal to the power of a living trust in God. Prepared thus by habitual spiritual confidence, he was ready, when a test of another character arose, to declare, "The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine." In this new ordeal courage was the natural and logical attitude of the lad who, in his simple daily round, had accustomed himself to thinking of God as the almighty power, and as ever available.

True impetuosity in the presence of apparently overpowering difficulty is by no means the physical courage which matches one belief in matter against another; for in such a contest the stronger material belief necessarily conquers the weaker. Goliath of Gath was, indeed, equipped with physical courage. He recognized no power other than that of materiality; he knew nothing of the power of the one God

whom David worshiped and obeyed. This false animal courage, which the boastful, mortal sense expresses, depends for its strength upon a mistaken belief in matter as real and as having power, and upon the fear which attends and supports this belief. Once the belief in material power or human will is challenged, as it was in this case by the youthful worshiper of God, who said to threatening evil, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts," its terrifying effrontery disappears before the higher power of spiritual intelligence. Concerning this false sense of animal courage or human will, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 490): "Will-power is but a product of belief, and this belief commits deprecations on harmony. Human will is an animal propensity, not a faculty of Soul. Hence it cannot govern man aright. Christian Science reveals Truth and Love as the motive-powers of man."

Courage, then, begins by seeing the reality and permanence of that which is real and immortal, and the unreality and powerlessness of all that is unlike God. It is the repose that comes from a childlike trust in God; it is the assurance that rests upon the immutable goodness and ever-presence of divine Mind. As in attaining all other desirable qualities, courage is won through by thought; and Christian Science reveals the basis and rule for all such right endeavor by showing that God is the only Mind, and that the real man, therefore, reflects divine intelligence.

To face the false beliefs of material sense in one's own thinking, and to overcome them; to perform daily duties faithfully and well, because it is the right thing to do so; to resist all temptation to swerve from the way of purity and loving-kindness,—this is the practice of true courage, which alone can prepare one for quick discrimination between right and wrong, the real and the unreal, and for decisive right action in special trial. If one cultivates the fortitude thus to confront his own false material thinking and to correct it, to continue in the endeavor to overcome all belief in an existence or a power apart from God, he will be supplied with sufficient courage to meet whatever extraneous manifestations of mortal belief may seem to assail him; for thus, as Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 191), "Immortal courage fills the human breast and lights the living way of Life."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1923

EDITORIALS

AT THE current Economic Conference in London, held jointly with the more political Imperial Conference, the terms "Imperial Settlement and Preference" are much used, and though they are not new, an explanation of what they imply will aid in understanding the discussions of the representatives of the "Commonwealth of Nations" known as the British Empire.

These men speak for one-fourth of the earth's inhabitants, occupying one-fifth of its surface, and their decisions cannot help but affect indirectly the remaining three-fourths.

More and more economic considerations come to the fore in nearly all international conferences. As the present session of the imperial gathering will avoid such political topics as a clearer definition of the relations between the Dominions and the metropolis, the economic questions will be of the first importance. There is no more pressing issue than an economic recovery, both for the mother country and the self-governing states; and while England has a surplus of labor but no markets for its full capacity output of manufactured goods, the Dominions have need of labor for their continued development. What would be more natural, then, than a proposal to assist emigration from one part of the Empire to the others?

The Murray River section in Australia, for instance, has but 3,000,000 inhabitants in an area as large as France, Germany, and Italy combined, which countries now have a combined population of 130,000,000. The climate of New South Wales has been compared to that of southern France, which is delightful, and the soil is rich and productive. But of all the elements of production, as economists have long pointed out, labor is the hardest to transport. To take a factory hand from the Lancashire section in England, for example, and establish him as a self-supporting farmer in the Murray River valley, is expensive and often impracticable.

Under the Imperial Settlement Act the Australian Commonwealth recently negotiated an agreement for the training and placing of 6000 selected British immigrants in New South Wales at a total capital cost, it was stated, of £6,000,000 in public works and £3,000,000 in advances. The Manchester Guardian writes in a recent issue: "Canada wants only immigrants suited for farm work, and rather than accept him from England, it prefers the right kind of immigrants from the United States or from Europe, particularly Scandinavia. To qualified British war veterans it offers an advance of capital, besides aid in selecting land, but so far only a few hundred such men have been found. Most of the British unemployed are factory operatives, skilled perhaps in their own trade, but not inured to pioneer work in distant lands."

The Imperial Preference plan also meets many difficulties. Here, as in so many other recent instances, economic laws seem to run counter to political arrangements. The British Empire is not, like the United States, a compact and possibly self-contained or self-sufficient unit. Each section has trade interests that clash with some of those of the others. In their efforts to build up their own industrial life the Dominions have erected protective tariff barriers, which are lowered somewhat for articles made in England. If they are lowered more, will not English-made goods compete too successfully with those made at home? In return England could aid Dominion agriculture by adopting import duties on beef and grain, giving the Dominion produce a preference. But while this might also aid the English farmers, it could not fail to raise the cost of bread and meat for the factory worker and other city residents. Trade seeks its own lines and to weave them into a firm braid with political ties is the big task before the British Economic Conference.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL, internationally known as novelist, dramatist and Zionist, in his recent address before the American Jewish Congress in New York City, urged the Jews in America to unite for political action, saying that there should be a Jewish vote, and adding:

No Racial Politics for America

"If there is no Jewish vote today, it is a disgrace." If this advice of one of their distinguished racial leaders is generally followed by the 3,000,000 Jews in the United States, it would seem almost certain that there will develop another of those race conflicts that have done so much to prevent the establishment of peace in certain European countries. Coming at a time when America is being appealed to for co-operation in solving the problems of the war-swept countries of Europe, this counsel to transport across the Atlantic racial divisions that have existed for centuries will doubtless meet with a nation-wide protest. If there is to be a Jewish party in the United States, its advocates will incur a grave responsibility for raising an issue incompatible with the spirit of American institutions.

Mr. Zangwill is not a stranger in the United States. He has been there before, and is familiar with conditions. He has specified no grounds for the creation of a Jewish vote. Can he point to a single disability of which the Jewish people complain as imposed upon them because of their race? Why should there be a Jewish vote, any more than a Welsh, Scottish, or Danish vote? There are no national or state laws that discriminate against the Jews. They fill public positions on an equality with all other races. If there is to be an organized Jewish vote, as Mr. Zangwill advises, is it to be used to obtain special privileges for a race constituting about 3 per cent of the American people? That there is a prejudice against certain types of Jewish immigrants from central and eastern Europe may be admitted without conceding that

this can be lessened or abolished by political action. American political life has been troubled in the past by efforts of this or that party to secure votes by professing to be the special friend of some race or nationality. It was hoped that the attempts to divide Americans along the lines of racial groups were diminishing. Is there any good reason for reviving them on behalf of the Jewish people?

TO THE voluntary testimony of friends and neighbors who acclaim the qualities of Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, as a private citizen, has been added that of Thomas Edison, also his friend, that Mr. Ford is more valuable to the Nation in his present capacity of citizen than he would be as an occupant of the presidential chair. But this estimate by Mr. Edison need not be accepted as being in derogation of Mr. Ford's estimable qualities, or as disparaging his possible qualifications as an executive and administrator. The rôle of valuable private citizen is not one that is always successfully enacted. Surely it must be regarded as a high compliment to have it said of one who has achieved great things in his chosen walk of life that he can better serve the people of his country by continuing his activities along that line than by aspiring to and holding the highest office in the gift of those about him.

Mr. Ford, Private Citizen

Perhaps what Mr. Edison has said of his friend Ford might as truthfully be said of himself. At random one might name a hundred or five hundred men and women in America who have achieved distinction in their chosen careers whose service to humanity has been more valuable than any they could possibly have rendered in public office.

Mr. Ford is not a politician. It is not absolutely essential that one qualified to hold the highest office in the land be a politician. But it may be true that one can hardly carry the banner of his own candidacy successfully through a national campaign without possessing some of the qualifications of the politician. Mr. Ford has willing and ambitious advisers who may succeed in convincing him that he is certain to become President if he will permit the use of his name as a candidate. But it is almost a foregone conclusion that the next occupant of the White House will be one who, in the campaign, was the candidate of one or the other of the major political party organizations.

That a strong popular sentiment favorable to Mr. Ford's candidacy exists is quite apparent. It is perhaps stronger in the west than in the east, but it is not shared by those who seek to shape the future policies of the Democratic Party. Among the promoters of third-party movements there is an unmistakable effort to attract Mr. Ford's attention. It does not appear that he has indicated any particular sympathy for these supplants. Perhaps he believes that he can supply any needed third-party nucleus.

THERE is an old saying that it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. By some undisclosed method of reasoning it may be shown just how the proposals of President Coolidge, said to have been made to Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, would work out in actual practice for the benefit of all, but without such elucidation the layman will probably remain unconvinced. Briefly, according to the account of the conference supplied by Mr. Rea, the President proposes, and perhaps not without reason, that the railroads equalize the freight-carrying rates on coal so as to make the rate on coal for export to Canada or to European countries conform to the rate charged for domestic transportation. He is likewise, at the same interview, said to have insisted that the demand of American farmers for a lower freight rate on wheat intended for export than the rate charged for transporting grain for domestic consumption is an altogether reasonable one.

Coal Rates and Wheat Rates

It will be agreed, no doubt, that if it is true that coal is carried from the Pennsylvania mines to tidewater, when the cargo is intended for export, at a lower price than it is carried to the same point or for an equal distance when intended for domestic use, a hardship is being inflicted upon the American consumer. If it is being transported to the Canadian border at a lower charge than that made on coal carried an equal distance for use in the United States, an injustice is being done. Aside from the inconsiderable number of mine operators and operatives and the comparatively few who are financially interested in the earnings of the coal-carrying railroads, the great majority of the American people are buyers and consumers of coal. No one, apparently, has any difficulty in appreciating the absurdity of the alleged variation in coal rates.

But a somewhat different reaction may result from the more or less naïve proposal that the producers of wheat are by right entitled to a lower freight rate on their product intended for export than that charged for transporting the same grain to the same terminals for domestic consumption. For instance, the Boston or New York buyer of flour or bread could not easily be convinced that it is worth more to the railroads to bring a bushel of wheat to his city for the use of himself and family than it would be worth to transport it for reshipment on to an ocean liner bound for Liverpool.

The temptation seems to be, in searching out possible solutions for economic problems, to forget the consumer. It is true that it is proposed, if possible, to give him the benefit of a freight rate on coal as low as the lowest. But he is not as much entitled to the lowest possible rate on the commodities which the farmer supplies? Discriminatory rates can hardly be reconciled with an absolutely sound economic policy. The expedient is a dangerous one, no matter how powerful or influential the faction indirectly benefited.

THERE are few institutions touching the lives of thousands of individuals concerning which more diverse views are held in complete sincerity than college fraternities. Some educators, for example, regard them as a menace without a single redeeming feature; others see in them a blessing to the students under their care. Some students declare they have been of great assistance to them in their studies and school life generally; others maintain that they make for nothing good and much that is hurtful in the undergraduate's experience. Which opinion is to be accepted?

The Uses of College Fraternities

The basic idea underlying the formation of a fraternity is without doubt good, because it emphasizes the essential bond of brotherhood which should closely unite men and nations. That abuses in many instances have crept in is really aside from the question. With a foundation of sturdy masonry, a building, though undesirable in some respects, has always possibilities of usefulness, strength, and durability.

It seems an inherent trait of human character to desire to get together. Perhaps this is partly due to the deeply ingrained realization that in union there is strength. Undoubtedly it is also due to the desire to obtain benefits en masse which are unobtainable singly and unaided. Hence there naturally arises the feeling that, if an individual is going to submerge to some extent his personal sense of things, he is entitled to choose with whom he shall share the responsibilities and advantages which thereby are expected to accrue to him.

Taken all in all, the college fraternity has obtained too strong a hold upon the educational systems of the United States to be regarded altogether as an undesirable institution. Those who can look back to college days in which many pleasant memories hinge around their fraternity gatherings may possibly be too outspoken in favor of what they have meant to them. With all due regard, however, for those who declare that the fraternity makes for snobbishness and class feeling, there is no gainsaying the fact that it also makes for friendships which outlast many other college associations.

THE Penn State Collegian, a semi-weekly periodical published during the college year, contains a leading editorial in its issue of Oct. 16

Strong Drink and Alumni Days

which will provide a bitter potion for those who maintain that the colleges of America connive at liquor drinking and that no effort is being made to better the condition. This editorial, after reminding its readers that but a few days remain before the fourth annual recurrence of Alumni Home-Coming will be upon the students, adds, "It is a time of reunion, and truly for celebration." It then picks out for particular comment the evil of drinking as it has been associated with the "celebration" of alumni days in the past, and in no measured terms indicts the practice of indulgence in liquor on these get-together occasions.

The use of intoxicants is, of course, indefensible and in the highest degree deplorable in the United States, under any circumstances and in any situation. As the editorial in question puts it, moreover, in connection with Pennsylvania State College, "An immeasurable amount of harm could be done to Penn State by embryo drunkards at a time like this week-end." This statement it amplifies as follows:

The wheels of progressive action should be set in motion for the extermination at this institution for all time of one of the most detrimental influences to the American college of today. Penn State cannot afford to have her name associated with the antics of a group of intoxicated undergraduates or graduates, as the case may be. The fair name of the institution is at stake when unthinking persons connected with the college lower their moral standards by using strong drink.

As college days come at one of the most formative periods of life, it ill behooves those immediately associated with them to countenance violation of the law of the land—a truism which, in any other connection besides that of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, would be acknowledged on all sides without the least hesitation. So much glamour has been allowed to collect around the use of liquor, however, that, in regard to it, by a peculiar twist of thought, the very opposite is in many instances considered to be estimable and desirable. The sooner the truth is generally appreciated, the sooner the situation will be met and overcome.

Editorial Notes

IT MAKES just an insignificant news item, but the announcement published recently that, owing to the lack of farm help, many schools in a northern New York county have been closed so that the children may work in the potato fields, is far more important than appears on the surface. Indeed, it covers the whole subject of child labor. Of course, it might be argued that here was an extreme instance, and that the mental loss sustained by the children was far less than the material loss which would have been sustained if the potato crop had not been harvested. But the question still arises, Is it ever justifiable to close the schools entirely that the children may do hard manual labor?

J. H. THOMAS, M. P., doubtless obtained an enthusiastic response from his audience when he declared in Wood Green: "Let us forget the war and the war spirit and work together for universal peace and brotherhood." This is coming very near to the very heart of the peace and war question. Unless, indeed, the world is awakened to see that the "peace spirit" must replace the "war spirit" in its ordinary associations of life, all the talk in the world will not prevent another war, whereas if it is so awakened there will be no need of much talking, because there will not be another war, anyhow.

The New Woman in Turkey

By MARK PRENTISS

HALIDE EDIB HANOUK, now a member of the Turkish Cabinet, and formerly a representative in the National Assembly at Angora, is a symbol of the emancipation of her sex in that country. She was a leader in the "feminist" movement, if the gradual emergence of women from the veil may be designated by a term so strong; and she is one of the most interesting personalities in the Near East.

The only time I had an opportunity to see Halide Hanouk was on the outskirts of Smyrna one day. She was riding at the head of a large Turkish detachment of cavalry (during the war she served in the ranks, it is said, and bore a musket), and wore a modish khaki uniform. She was astride, in breeches and boots, and carried a large tan leather dispatch case, attached to her belt. I saw no weapons. Over the upper part of her face she wore a heavy veil, apparently as a protection against the dust the horses kicked up and the fine sand blown across the desert; for I am told she goes habitually unveiled, as do nearly all other Turkish women one sees nowadays.

After the war she campaigned for a seat in the Angora Assembly, was elected by overwhelming vote, and took such a keen interest, while representative, in educational matters, that she was chosen Secretary of Public Education in the Cabinet. At present she is a Cabinet member without portfolio, and looks after social and economic matters as they touch the welfare of her sex.

The Turks are proud of Halide Hanouk, and credit her with having been the chief factor in the emancipation which has so astonished the Western world. I admit that it astonished me, when I saw how far it had gone; and yet, as I thought it over, I saw that, not this woman, but the World War was the chief factor. What was happening in France, and Germany, and England, and the United States, was happening in Turkey, too. In the emergency women were proving their value as members of society and were gaining new privileges, new rights.

Nothing I saw during my stay in the Near East could be called a basis for the notion that the Turkish woman is a chattel. I watched the trial of three cases in a Constantinople police court in which women were complainants against men, one for rudeness, one for a lodging bill, and another for a more serious offense; and I must say that in each case the woman was fully satisfied with the verdict. And, at the other end of the scale, I was entertained in Turkish homes, where I found the hostesses competent household managers, possessed of a great deal of poise and personal dignity, widely traveled, for the most part, and usually familiar with three or four languages.

It may not be amiss to say here, since I have said that the Turkish woman is not a chattel, that there is no likelihood, so far as I can see, of the disappearance of the harem. The harem is not an institution, as so many Occidentals suppose, but a part of the Turkish house devoted to feminine occupancy. It may go in time, just as the kitchen is gradually disappearing in New York, but the time, I believe, is a good way off.

The harem is not a synonym of plural marriage. It does not mean polygamy. I met many Turks, in all walks of life, and all had harems; but I did not meet one, so far as I know, who had more than one wife. I never heard one speak of another as having more than one wife. It may be that this condition is partly economic; that the Turks cannot afford polygamy. There are heavy demands on them for the support of their Government and for relief purposes. But I am inclined to think that Western ideas, with which they are imbued nowadays, are largely responsible.

When the Germans installed electric trolley cars in Constantinople they compromised with the social customs then prevailing and provided separate compartments for the women. The front of the car was curtained off with portieres, and men might enter that section only to leave by the front door. Nowadays, these greasy hangings, dangling in the cars, no longer serve any purpose of privacy; but the conductors and passengers still observe them, and if the crowd of women is large, they are moved back; if it is small, they are moved forward, just as if there were any longer occasion for their use.

Turks accompanying women follow them into the car, and precede them in leaving. They exhibit marked courtesy toward their women, in contrast to manners as I observed them in some other parts of Europe.

That Turkish women have not reached a point of complete freedom of action was brought more or less dramatically to my attention one evening, when I was entertaining at dinner the publisher of the largest Turkish newspaper, and his wife (he has but one).

I escorted my friends into the main dining room; we were shown a table, and sat down. In a few moments the manager of the hotel came and whispered a few words in a foreign language to my guest, and it was interpreted to me that he had politely notified them that a Turkish woman could not be served in the dining room. I protested vigorously, but my guest merely shrugged his shoulders, and said it was quite all right; he knew it, but had forgotten it for the moment, and then his wife told me that, although she had lived in Constantinople all her life—except the time that she was in school in France—she had never been in any hotel in Constantinople before. So I engaged the small private dining room, which had a seating capacity of possibly fifty, and it was in this room that I entertained my two guests at a very fine formal dinner.

Turkish leaders told me that the seclusion of their women began after their contact with Byzantine culture. Prior to that, they assured me, women had taken active parts in their public life, and some had even risen to be chieftains of tribes. They denied that there was anything in Moslem law to bring about the subordination of women, but said that, as they advanced westward, and observed the social customs of the peoples around the Mediterranean Sea, they were compelled to sequester their women as a precaution.

Whether or not that is true, it is certain that women in Turkey now take an active part in public affairs. They manage the relief work almost to the exclusion of men, and what I was able to see of it indicated that it was managed in businesslike fashion. Districts were subdivided and put in charge of separate committees, with subcommittees for collections, distribution, and so on.

Women manage the Red Crescent, Turkey's Red Cross, and as a rule they are in charge of the administration of asylums for orphans. They are an integral part of the New Turkey. Presently, for all we know, there may be militant feminism in Turkey. It has not come yet, but there is a chance. We may hear of a National Woman's Party, such as that in the United States, with headquarters at Angora. The New Woman is there, and she is there to stay.